

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Vol. XXIX

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1903

No. 7



SOAP AND SOAP STOCK.



LARD AND TALLOW.



COTTON SEED OIL.

**TABER ROTARY PUMPS**  
**TABER PUMP CO.**  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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**Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners**

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**"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon**  
*and Shoulder*

*Manufacturers of the*  
**Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard**

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*Our Successful Specialty*

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Unequalled for Strength, Quality and Durability  
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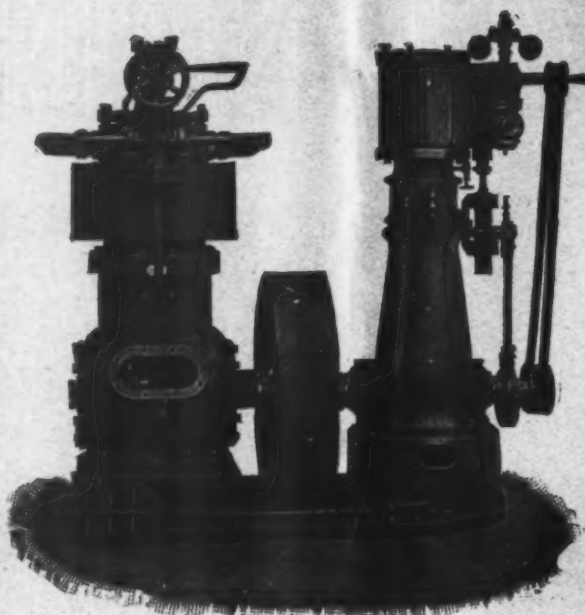
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produces satisfactory results. Special designs for Cold Storage Plants, Creameries, Packing-houses, Hotels, for every purpose.

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Ice Making by Can and Plate System.

We make a specialty  
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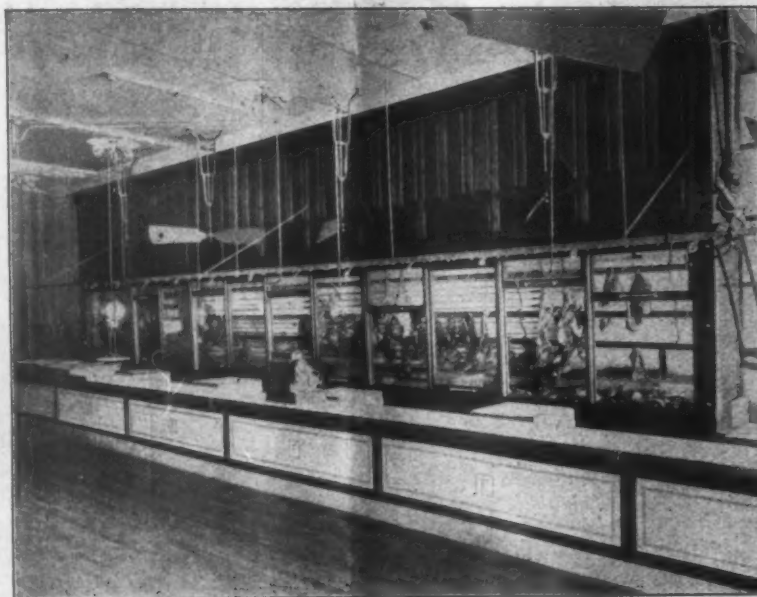
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which we recently modernized, and shows a 40 ft. Plate Glass Show Case Refrigerator only 3 ft. deep, lined throughout with glass tile and marble, making it sanitary. Twelve front windows are made to slide up, instead of swing, as in old-fashioned cases. It contains 5 meat rails. Counter is covered with glass tile tops, which will not absorb grease, blood nor acids. Panels are glass tile and base Italian marble. A three-inch oak hand rail extends along the front of counter.

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SEE PAGE 47 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 48 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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Hams and Bacon, Sliced Ham and Sliced Breakfast Bacon.

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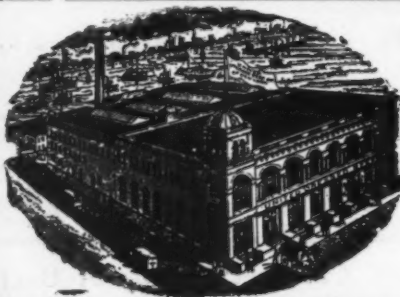
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NO SMELL

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NO FUMES

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Machinery made by STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO.

THE POWTER COMPANY, New York, N. Y.:

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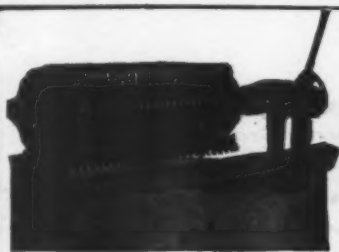
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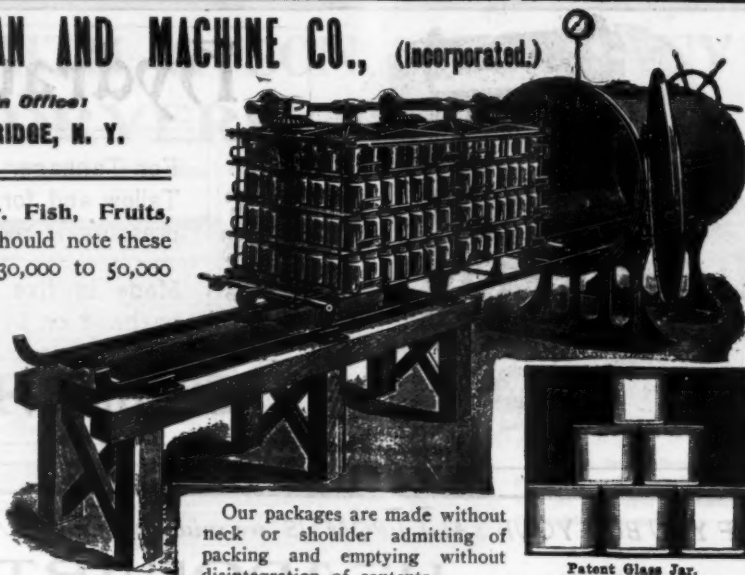
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See that it has the "Circle E"  
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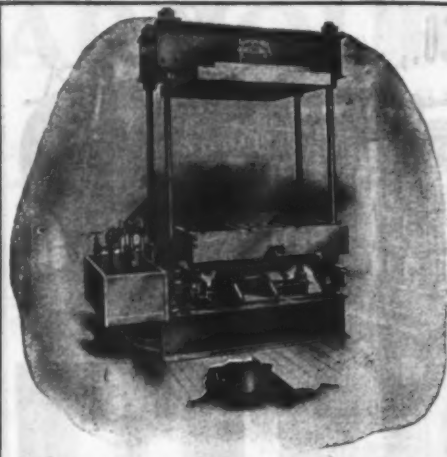
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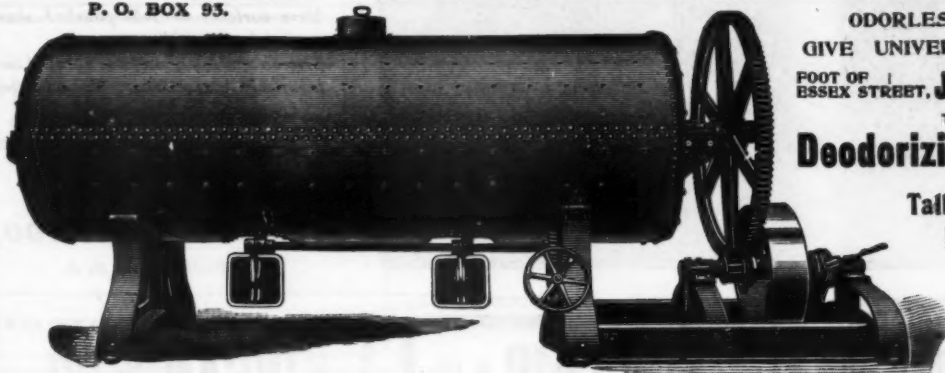
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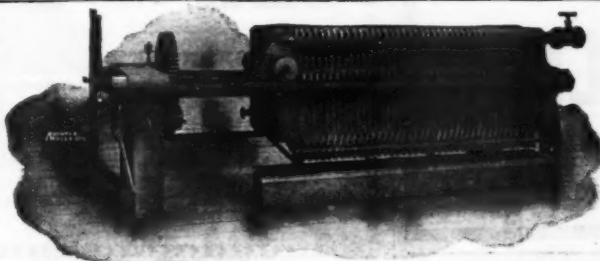
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Tallow Rendering Tanks,  
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Used in the leading Packinghouses and Abattoirs and by the principal Butchers throughout the country.

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For Clarifying Cotton and LINSEED OILS,  
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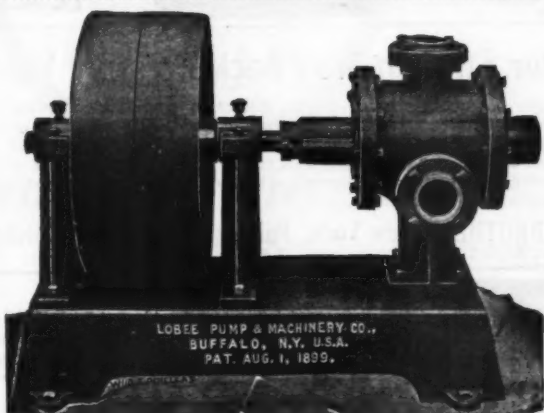
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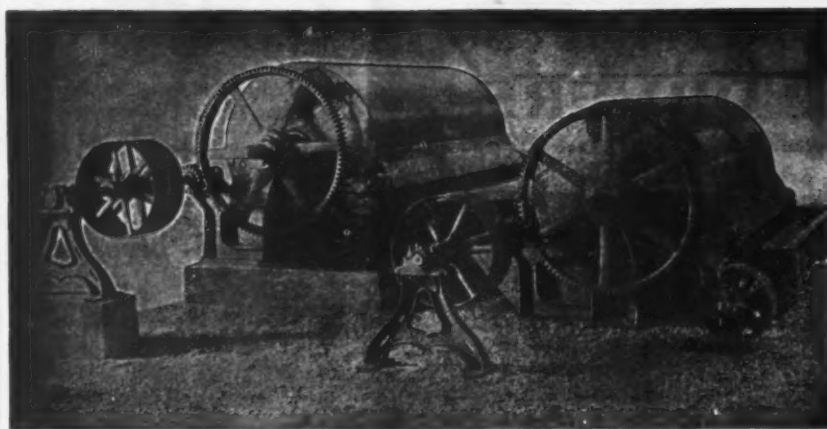
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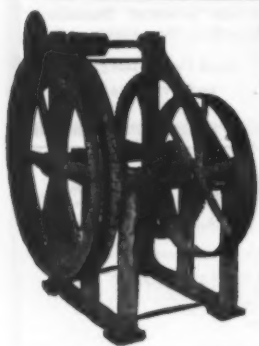
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Do not leak brine  
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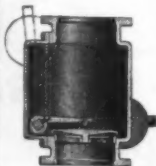
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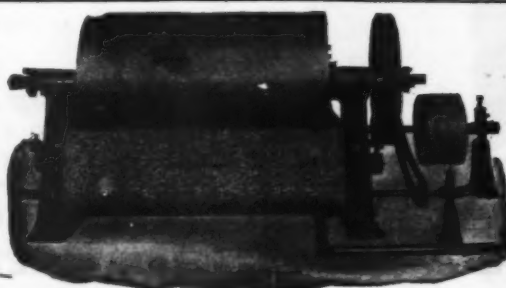
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This valve has no dash pots, springs, guides or complicated levers to get out of order. It is simple, reliable and well made, never sticks, and can be relied upon at all times when using exhaust steam for heating; or when used as a relief, or free exhaust on a condensing plant, it has no equal. It is noiseless and free from any complicated attachments.

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You draw your Lard when you begin cooling

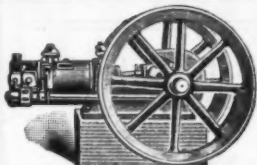
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knowing that you have added much to the safety of your property by installing an

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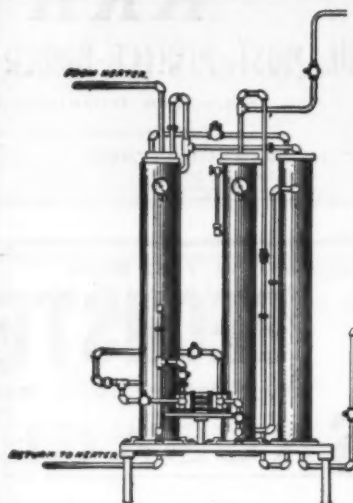
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No Outside Motive  
Power Required

**MINIMUM  
EXPENSE**

Heat from Kerosene,  
Gas, High or Low Pres-  
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only power required.



No Skill Required  
for Operation

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Self-Contained Pump,  
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OUR AMMONIA CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

ATLANTA, GA.—Fred. W. Wolf Co.

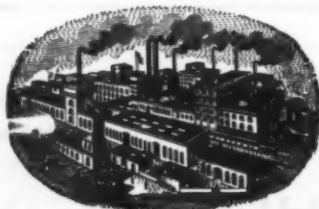
CHICAGO.—Westerlin & Campbell.

Newberry Warehouse and Storage Co., 79 Kinzie St.  
F. K. Higbie.

DENVER, COLO.—The Davis-Bridgman Drug Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—Farand, Williams & Clark.

**HERF & FRERICHS CHEMICAL CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
MADE FROM SULPHATE ONLY



**26°  
Ammonia**

Specially Purified for  
Absorption Machines.

All our Ammonia is  
made from Sulphate  
Ammonia only.  
Large capacity, best  
qualities and quick  
shipments.

OUR AMMONIA CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

HOUSTON, TEX.—D. M. Garvin, Lone Star Oil Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Cleveland Brewers' Supply Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Abner Hood.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. B. Lyon & Bro.

# The National Ammonia Company



General Office,  
**ST. LOUIS,  
MO.**



**LIQUID ANHYDROUS AMMONIA**

The Recognized Standard of Quality Throughout the World  
**ABSOLUTELY DRY AND PURE.**

OUR GOODS CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

NEW YORK—The De La Vergne Refrigerating  
Machine Co.—W. M. Schwenker.—The Na-  
tional Ammonia Co.

PHILADELPHIA—Theo. J. Goldschmidt Co.

WILMINGTON—Delaware Chemical Co.

BOSTON—Lyons & Alexander Co.

BALTIMORE—F. H. Covington.

BUFFALO—S. J. Krall.

CLEVELAND—Cleveland Brewers' Supply Co.

PITTSBURG—ALLEGHENY—United Storage Co.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Jas. Simpson & Co.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—The Ammonia Co. of  
Australia.

ST. LOUIS—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Lar-  
kin & Scheffer Chemical Co.

CHICAGO—A. Magnus Sons Co.—Fuller & Ful-  
ler Co.

ATLANTA—Fred. W. Wolf Co.

MILWAUKEE—Baumbach-Reichel Co.

DETROIT—Michigan Ammonia Works.

CINCINNATI—Herman Goepfer & Co.

KANSAS CITY—Cooler & Kennedy.

NEW ORLEANS—The Parker-Slake Co., Ltd.

HOUSTON—Southwestern Oil Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Ammonia & Chem-  
ical Co.—Geo. Herrmann Co.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

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No. 7.

## OMAHA PACKING FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss on the Omaha Packing Company's plant at Chicago has been adjusted at about 17 per cent. on the \$1,250,000 involved.

## BUTTERINE TRUST RELEASE.

Justice Barnard in Equity Court No. 1, Washington, D. C., has authorized Nesbit, agent Standard Butterine Company, to execute release of trust.

## SEEKING CANADA'S GRASSES.

Reports from the Northwest state that Wyoming cattle are making for the Canadian ranges. Just how large this exodus will be is not known at this time.

## THE FINEST IN AMERICA.

Eward Tilden, of Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, says that Armour's new plant now building at Sioux City, Iowa, will be the finest packing plant in the United States. The plant, for which the piling is now going down, will cost \$1,500,000 at least.

## FERTILIZER WORKS CLOSED.

The temporary closing down of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's plants at Charleston, S. C., was due to the over-production of guanos and to heavy stocks of chemical fertilizers on hand. It is said that the company now has \$5,000,000 worth on hand.

## PROTEST OF WOOL GROWERS.

The Central Montana Wool Growers' Association, which met at Billings, Mont., last week, passed the following protest against the shearing scale:

"We, the undersigned members of the Central Wool Growers' Association, hereby agree to abide by the following: We will not pay for shearing in the season of 1904 over 8 cents a head for yearlings and ewes, and not over 9 cents a head for wethers, 2 years old or over, and will charge shearers \$1 a day for board, allowing the shearers the privilege of boarding themselves if they so desire."

## RANGE CATTLE LATE.

The range cattle run is setting in late this year, owing to the late spring and grasses. The first real range cattle are just coming into the beef market from the West and Northwest runs. They are in fair condition for their class, and selling about 1½c. lb. under last year.

## WANTS NEXT CONVENTION.

Denver, Colo., desires the next Convention of the National Livestock Association. The meeting at Portland, Ore., is in January. The convention place for 1905 will then be named and Denver is getting in the race early. That's the start and gait to win. Secretary Martin is stirring up Denver over the matter.

## OLEOMARGARINE LAW REQUIREMENT.

The oleomargarine law requires the exhibition of a card announcing the fact to diners in hotels and restaurants when oleomargarine is used either on the menu or in the kitchen in the preparation of the foods used. The Ohio Food Commissioner has issued a notice requiring the exposure of such cards in all such eating places.

## RAISING OF CATTLE FREIGHTS.

The railroads deny that there will be a sharp rise in live stock freight rates in the trans-Missouri territory around Sept. 1. It is expected, however, that the freight rates on live stock will be increased 1½c. to 4c. per 100 lbs. about that time. At 4c. per 100 lbs. it means about 50c. per steer, or an increase of \$8,000,000 for the year on the double movement of livestock.

## PACKERS DENY BEEF RISE.

Armour & Co. make the following denial of the reported rise in the price of beef: "As long as the market continues steady no increase is likely. For our part we have heard nothing regarding the rise in other markets and do not anticipate any. There are plenty of cattle to be had and nothing to cause us to take that step."

At Swift & Company's it was said: "We have no intention of raising the price of beef. Of course cattle are rather high, but the price should begin to drop pretty soon and bring down the price of beef instead of sending it up. We believe the report is unfounded."

## CATTLE DEATHS.

Labor Commissioner Bush of Nebraska has made the following estimate of the live stock mortality for that State for the last two years:

	1903.	1902.
Cattle .....	93,559	84,723
Hogs .....	211,170	199,645
Sheep .....	17,829	10,245
Horses and mules.....	16,856	18,735

## BELGIANS EATING OLD HORSES.

It is learned that old broken down horses are imported into Belgium for human food. More than 17,000 of the 35,581 horses imported into that country in 1902 were killed for human food. Some of the animals could hardly stand. They were in a pitiable condition. The Superior Council of Agriculture of the Belgian government has recommended that old broken down horses be put on the dutiable list as cattle to discourage this trade.

## BIG CATTLE MAN QUILTS.

The heaviest owner of cattle on the Northwestern ranges is Harris Franklin. Mr. Franklin says that the country is filling up too fast with small owners who are fencing in the land, so he will quit. Harris Franklin has been in the range cattle business since 1881. He started then in a small way. Shipments of beef cattle will be commenced by the company from Belle Fourche, Minn., about Aug. 1, and will continue as rapidly as possible until cold weather.

## REBUILD HAMMOND PLANT.

It is definitely settled that the Hammond packing plant at St. Joseph, Mo., will be rebuilt. The plant was destroyed by fire on July 5. President J. P. Lyman has given instructions for the rebuilding of the plant. He sent official notice to Supt. E. L. Phipps at St. Joe. The new plant will not be smaller than the old one. It will be of finer equipment. It will take about nine months or a year to get it up and completed in all its details. A force of men are already cleaning up the debris of the wreck preparatory to commencing work on the new foundation. This job will take quite a while. The new plant will cost, when finished, between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.



**Extract from the letter of a satisfied manufacturer to the author of his satisfaction.**

**NORTHERN LITERATURE**  
Motors: Bulletin No. 2229.  
Generators: Bulletin No. 2230.

In our old plant we used, in order to distribute the power, in the neighborhood of 1,400 feet of line shafting. This shafting alone gave us a friction load of 75 H. P. On the installation of electric equipment we bunched our machines on short line shafts, using small diameter shaft and wood pulleys. We could not be induced to go back to the old method.

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II.

**NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.**

## A NEW FERTILIZER LAW.

The Hon. F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has written THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER as follows:

The following is a law enacted by the Kansas Legislature in its 1903 session, regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, and became effective and in force upon its publication in the statute-book, June 1, 1903:

Section 1. Any person or company who shall offer, sell or expose for sale in this State any commercial fertilizer shall affix to every package, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a plainly printed certificate stating the number of net pounds in the package sold or offered for sale, the name of the trade-mark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture, and a chemical analysis stating the percentage of nitrogen, or its equivalent in ammonia, in an available form, of potash soluble in water, and of phosphoric acid in an available form (soluble or reverted), as well as the total phosphoric acid.

Sec. 2. Before any commercial fertilizer is sold or offered for sale, the manufacturer, importer or party, who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within the State of Kansas shall file with the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture a certified copy of the certificate referred to in section 1 of this act, and shall deposit with said secretary a sealed glass jar containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, accompanied with an affidavit that it is a fair average sample.

Sec. 3. The manufacturer, importer or agent of any commercial fertilizer shall pay annually, on or before the 1st day of May, a license fee of twenty dollars on each brand for the privilege of selling or offering for sale within the State, said fee to be paid to the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; provided, that whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid the license fee herein required for any person acting as agent for such manufacturer or importer, such agent shall not be required to pay the fee named in this section.

Sec. 4. All analyses of commercial fertilizers sold within the State shall be made by or under the direction of the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and paid for out of the funds arising from license fees, as provided for in section 3. At least one

analysis of each fertilizer sold shall be annually made.

Sec. 5. Said secretary shall publish annually a correct report of all analyses made and certificates filed, together with a statement of the moneys received on account of license fees and expended for analyses, and any surplus arising from license permits shall be placed to the credit of the agricultural fund.

Sec. 6. Any person or party who shall offer or expose for sale or sell any commercial fertilizer without complying with the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act, or shall permit an analysis to be attached to any package of such fertilizer stating that it contains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in said section 1 than it really does contain, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars for the first offence, and not less than five hundred dollars for every subsequent offense, to be recovered in a civil action, and the offender in all cases shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchasers of such fertilizers; provided, however, that a deficiency of one per cent. of the nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid claimed to be contained shall not be considered as evidence of fraudulent intent.

Sec. 7. Suit may be brought for the recovery of penalties under the provisions of this act in the district court of the county where the fertilizer was offered for sale or sold, or where it was manufactured; and all penalties so recovered shall be paid into the State treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund.

Sec. 8. The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, or any person by him deputized, is hereby empowered to select from any package of commercial fertilizer exposed for sale in any county in Kansas a quantity not to exceed two pounds, which quantity shall be for analysis, to compare with the sample deposited with said secretary, as provided in section 2 of this act, and with the printed certificate found on the given package found on sale.

Sec. 9. All suits for the recovery of fines under the provisions of this act shall be brought by the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 10. Whoever sells, exposes for sale or offers for sale any commercial fertilizer without having complied with the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act shall be fined

in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both, and said fine or imprisonment, or both, shall not be a bar to the recovery of the civil penalty provided for by sections 6 and 7 of this act.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and publication in the statute-book.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER: In order that a law enacted by the Kansas Legislature at its recent session, regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, may be brought to the attention of the manufacturers and those handling these commodities in Kansas, I am enclosing a copy of the same, with a suggestion that it might be rendering a service to the public if you kindly give it space in your excellent journal.

So doing will help to advise those whom the law most largely concerns, many of whom might otherwise be entirely ignorant of its existence. With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,  
F. D. COBURN.

### PACKER CONFRONTS CLUB.

Cudahy is at loggerheads with the Evans-ton, Ill., Club over the project of the packing company to build a \$350,000 plant right under the nose of the club. The matter is not yet settled.

### MEAT EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND IN 1902.

The New Zealand Trade Review publishes the following figures covering the meat exports of 1902, with a table for comparison with 1901:

Description—	1902.	1901.
Beef:		
Fresh .....	\$273	\$803
Frozen .....	1,803,967	1,260,185
Salted .....	47,243	41,185
Lambs, frozen .....	4,372,715	3,804,781
Mutton, frozen .....	5,757,419	5,001,200
Sheep .....	530,594	235,587
Pork:		
Frozen .....	47,346	31,803
Salted .....	628	8,574
Poultry, frozen .....	39,424	2,039
Veal, frozen .....	8,185	842
Other meat .....	40,478	9,153
Rabbits, frozen .....	509,361	557,467
Hares, frozen .....	9,187	15,870
Prepared and preserved meat .....	601,660	426,821
Meat extracts .....	87,358	4,122

Total, including notions not named..\$13,967,709 \$11,449,526

**BEEF FEEDING IN ENGLAND.**

The fattening of steers in England, according to the "Yorkshire Post," on uneven rations did not bear good fruits. The stuffing was a losing proposition. A recent test over there furnished a theme for study. The following is a review of the feeding tests made:

It may be almost taken for granted that steers of different weights do not require the same quantity of food, hence it has been the practice in some cases to supply grain or cake in proportion to the weight, a given quantity being allowed per 100 lb. of live weight. Here is an instance: The cattle were supplied, different lots receiving the different rations, including in one case grain at the rate of 0.85 lb. per 100 lb. of live weight per day, this being the heaviest ration provided. The medium grain allowance consisted of 0.66, or about two-thirds of a pound, and the cattle receiving the light ration obtained 0.51 lb. per 100 lb. of light weight per day—equal to about half a pound of grain ground into meal. Now, when these animals were slaughtered it was found that those fed upon the heaviest ration had gained only 1.81 lb. per day, against 1.87 lb. which was gained by the other two lots of animals. Thus, while the cost of feeding was more, the actual weight gained was less.

It is impossible, however, to lay down any rule from any single course of feeding. In the case of four other lots of steers the heavier meal ration gave a slightly larger increase in weight than the light rations, but again the cost was more, rendering it expedient to provide so much meal. It was found the most economical in feeding in this way to commence with a third of a pound of meal per day per 100 lb. of live weight, so that an animal weighing 1,200 lb. would get 4 lb., gradually increasing until when the feeding was completed the average weight consumed was half a pound daily per 100 lb. of live weight. It was found, too, that if a steer was thoroughly finished it was fed at a loss, and this is what has frequently been found in the case of swine. Where the animals are sufficiently fat for the butcher they are better sold, inasmuch as every extra pound of increase in weight is obtained at a cost for food which is more than the value of the weight gained.

**TURKEY TAKES AMERICAN MEAT.**

U. S. Consul G. Bie Ravenel, at Beyrout, Turkey, has just informed the Statement that American meats will now be admitted into Turkey. He says:

"On April 20, 1881, the Sublime Porte issued a decree prohibiting, 'in consequence of the existence of trichinae in the salt pork imported from America,' importation of this meat into the empire. A year later this measure of interdiction was extended to ham and lard of the same source. Minister Wallace observed in those days that in spite of the decree nearly nine-tenths of the salted meats consumed in Turkey would continue to be American under some foreign brand.

"While this prediction has proved correct to some extent, it is interesting to learn that the Turkish Government, in reply to representations made in April, 1900, by Mr. Griecom, Charge d'Affaires, and in March, 1901, by Minister Leishman, has removed the prohibi-

tion against the importation of American pork products.

"Importations of this character must be accompanied by certificates from the sanitary authorities at the point of departure, authenticated by the Turkish Consul, showing that the article has been microscopically examined and found clean. On arrival in a Turkish port the shipment will be examined again and admitted if found perfectly sound; otherwise it will be returned."

The Consul says the grocers in Turkey want American hams for their market, and he recommends that exporters at home take advantage of the opening afforded.

**AMERICAN HENS THE BEST.**

That egg-laying race is a novel international competition in Sydney, Australia. The contest was open to the world. Several competitors entered. The American hens are leading. The test is to last one year. Expert Thompson thus describes it:

"Fifty breeds are represented. The students at the college eat the eggs. The fowls are all doing splendidly, and the number of eggs from the competition is 180 per day.

"The American brown leghorns are ahead just now, and they have been from the first. The last time I took the number they were ahead of the best Australians by five eggs. The best Australians are silver laced Wyandottes, owned by G. Howell, of Wentworthville, N. S. W.

"I was disappointed that there were two sets of white Wyandottes in the American lot. I wanted the selection to be three different breeds, so we could have an even better idea of what the Americans can do.

"If things go on with this competition the way they have I'll have to hire a secretary surely. I'm now getting about five letters a day, but what will they be when the competition is closing next March? Do you know, toward the end of our last competition—that was the 31st of March—I had to answer fifty letters a day, and I had to do that in addition to all my other work?

"Was there much work connected with this competition? Yes; wouldn't you think so when we had to put aluminum rings around one of the legs of every one of the 420 hens,

and get them all in their pens in good condition for the competition?

"The rings are to identify the birds in the competition if they should get astray. The students at the college take a great interest in the competition, and they do all the work—the manual work—connected with it, under charge of a poultryman. Am I getting any letters from the United States about this? O, yes, a few already, but I expect to get more before it is over."

**CHILE SALTPETRE.**

The annual report of the Nitrate Association contains the following statistics of the supply of nitrate from Chile:

The production in 1902 amounted to 2,982,967,000 lbs., or 146,131,960 lbs. more than in 1901. The exportation amounted to 3,008,944,000 lbs., as compared with 2,738,522,800 lbs. in the previous year. The deliveries for consumption showed a considerable decrease in the period of greatest demand, January to May, as compared with the corresponding period in 1901. The total deliveries in 1902 amounted to 2,840,084,000 lbs., or 293,703,200 lbs. less than in 1901. The decrease to Europe and other countries was 333,990,800 lbs.; to the United States there was a gain of 40,200,000 lbs.

The total deliveries in each year of the quinquennial, 1898-1902, were:

	Lbs.
1898.....	2,768,322,200
1899.....	3,071,276,900
1900.....	3,044,304,000
1901.....	3,133,787,200
1902.....	2,840,084,000

The visible supplies on December 31, 1902, were as under:

	Lbs.
On shore.....	576,007,400
Afloat .....	1,071,617,000

Supplies for foreign markets.....	1,648,224,400
Stocks on coast.....	548,400,000

Total ..... 2,196,624,400

The smallest number of works in operation in the four years, 44 in February, 1899, and the largest was 78 in December, 1902. The total of the quotas already assigned amounts to 4,041,500,000 lbs., and it will soon be necessary to take into consideration the quotas for several new works, now in course of erection.

## STURTEVANT SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL DRAFT.

*<sup>32</sup> Saves cost of chimney.  
Burns cheap fuel.  
Increases boiler capacity.  
Send for Catalogue 110.*

**B.F. STURTEVANT & CO. BOSTON.**  
NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · LONDON.



## THE OIL MILL OUTLOOK

By Col. Robert Gibson,

*Secretary Interstate and of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.*

"Before the war cotton seed was considered not only useless, but a nuisance, and the farmer never hauled from the gin any more than was necessary for the planting of the next season's crop. The ginner gladly gave away seed to any one who would cart it off, and about the only thing done with it was to allow it to rot and then scatter it for fertilizing the soil. This was a slow process, and not much practiced. But from the Far East it was learned that the oil from the seed had long been used for many purposes, and especially for food, and that we in America had been buying as olive oil the very oil that for so long had been allowed to go to waste. Oil machinery was invented and patented, but even in 1865 there were but four or five small plants in America, and not one in Texas. Thirty years later there were more than three hundred mills and about one hundred of them were in Texas. According to the latest information there are in the United States, and almost all of them in the Southern States, 518 active mills, and about 150 of these are in Texas.

"The crush for the year 1902-1903 was estimated at 2,524,780 tons, of which 872,983 tons, or just about one-fourth, was the output of the Texas mills. Before the general introduction of the cotton seed oil mill a fair valuation placed upon the seed was \$6 per ton. The average price paid the producer during the season past was \$15.75 and the added value to the cotton crop by the sale of seed was \$55,515,285. These facts are from Government reports.

"The same authority gives this value as the product from a ton of seed: Thirty-nine gallons of crude oil at 30.5c. per gallon, \$11.80, 780 pounds of meal at \$20 per ton \$7.30, 913 pounds of hulls at \$3.50 per ton \$1.60, 27 pounds of linters at 3.9c. per pound 81c.; total value of products per ton of seed, \$21.60; less cost of manufacturing per ton \$4. Net proceeds of ton cotton seed \$17.60.

"There are three great uses of the oil made at the mills, the making of oleomargarine, lard compounds and soap. Oleo makers consume more than \$3,000,000 worth. As cooking oil or as a part of the various cooking compounds a degree of refinement not so high as for oleo is necessary and for soaps the lowest grades are utilized.

"As to the future of the industry and the possibilities of the benefit to be derived in many ways from the cotton plant you will find this quotation from a speech of Hon. Daniel C. Roper of the Census Bureau a very fine outline:

"Nothing could be more interesting to the cotton farmer than a study of the uses and possibilities of the cotton seed. Forty years ago it was considered in many localities a nuisance. To-day every particle of it has a value. Its first value came from its use as a fertilizer. It has been found that the removal of one crop of cotton seed depletes the soil as much as ten crops of cotton lint. Further experiments show the benefit of removing the oil from the seed. The presence of the oil enables the seed to resist decay during the first season, but when it is freed from oil, as in cotton seed meal, the process

of decomposition is unchecked and its entire value as a plant food secured the first year. This of itself constitutes a strong argument in favor of letting the seed pass through the oil mill. Thus, if the meal is restored to the soil, cotton is one of the least exhaustive crops known, very much less than either corn or wheat. If the whole of the cotton seed crop of 1902 were converted into meal and that fed to cattle and the resultant manure applied to the land, it is probable that no other fertilizer would be required, provided due attention be given to the method of rotating crops.

"It is interesting to observe that in 1876 the State Inspector of Fertilizers for Georgia refused to certify to a fertilizer as standard because it contained cotton seed meal. Now it is generally used by all manufacturers of fertilizers, being recognized as one of the richest sources of nitrogen.

"But cotton seed meal has a much more important use than as a fertilizer. In the average of the valuations of feedstuffs for domestic animals made some years ago by the Connecticut, the New York and the Indiana experiment stations it was found that the value of cotton seed meal exceeds that of corn meal by 62 per cent., and that of wheat by 67 per cent. According to the analysis of each, the feed value of the cotton seed meal exceeds that of cotton seed by 26 per cent. The seed uncrushed has never been successfully fed on a large scale. It is noteworthy that one pound of cotton seed has a feed value equal to about two pounds of corn. The director of the Mississippi Agricultural Station makes this interesting statement: "If corn is worth 40c. per bushel, or \$14.28 per ton, cotton seed meal should be worth \$28.56 per ton." As the true value of cotton seed meal becomes known and appreciated, the tendency is to equalize these values.

"The price of hulls during the season is about \$3.50 per ton. Their value is based almost entirely upon their use as cattle feed. According to D. A. Tompkins in his book entitled "Cotton and Cotton Oil," one ton of hulls will fatten a heavy steer. Reckoning upon this basis, the hulls of the seed crushed from the crop of 1902 would fatten 1,009,062 cattle, or had hulls from the entire crop been used, there would have been sufficient for 2,324,340 cattle. The twelfth census reports the number of cattle slaughtered during the census year as 5,530,911, of which the Southern States contributed only about 50,000. It is therefore evident that there are immense possibilities yet for this cotton product alone. Its utilization for fattening purposes would easily make this section of the country independent of the beef trust, and capable of competing with the Northwest in producing the beef supply of the whole country.

"The most valuable and by far the most interesting product of the cotton seed is its oil. The quantity of cotton seed crushed this season indicates a crude oil product of 137,466,420 gallons, which at the average price of 30.5c. per gallon is worth \$41,927,258.10. In the beginning of the industry cotton seed oil was looked upon largely as an adulterant, and

used principally in Holland, Italy and France. This source of demand still exists, but the oil is gaining ground upon its own merits. Its edibility is the basis of its value, and when it falls below the standard it must command lower prices. It is used in its pure state as an edible or salad oil for cooking purposes, in which it treads closely on the heels of its great competitor, olive oil, not only in this country, but even in the home of the olive. Pure olive oil for edible purposes is practically unknown in the markets of this country, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by the public, except as an inferior article as the average customer prefers the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would mistake the fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for an adulterated product. It is passing strange that cotton seed oil, which has stood every test of the requirements of the pure food chemist and the esthetic taste of the epicure, should have to assume another name and don a foreign garb to command the respect of the consuming public. But such is the case.

"The cotton seed oil mill does much to remove the evils resulting from a one-crop system. The cotton planter now obtains two mutually supplementary products—the raw material for clothing and the raw material for food. What greater benefactor has the cotton grower than he through whose tireless energies this wonderful economic history of the cotton seed has been made possible?

"The future may possibly develop a peculiar form of competition between the consumers of these different products, the oil manufacturer seeking to promote the culture of the seed richest in oil and the spinner the culture of the best grade of fiber. They may both succeed, if it be found that the longest and strongest fiber grows upon the seed richest in oil. Such a competition, or in fact, anything that turns the planter's attention to seed improvement and teaches him its proper processes, would be very beneficial to all concerned.

"The tendency among our cotton mills at present is toward the manufacture of finer grades of yarns. This is increasing the demand for Egyptian and other fine cottons. It is not possible for Egypt to keep pace with the demand for her cotton product, and when this is clearly established and the truth brought home to American cotton growers, the result will be the more general application to the efforts of successfully growing in America of Egyptian and other superior grades. The very great demand for superior grades of cotton which will inevitably characterize cotton manufacturing during the next decade will naturally have its effect in the selecting of superior upland varieties, in the effort to satisfy the demand for Sea Island Egyptian cotton, which will in all probability not be furnished in sufficient quantities. These selected varieties of cotton will afford not only better fiber, but give the oil manufacturer more perfect and cleaner seed and hence less waste."

"For the season soon to open it is sufficient to say that if the promises of the present are fulfilled the record for the year in every respect is to be excellent and the oil and seed products will have their share of the prosperity."



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Lucius Beebe & Sons, Boston, Mass., will erect a tannery at Mineral Bluff, Ga.

The tannery of the Thomas Hide and Leather Company, Middleville, N. Y., will be rebuilt.

The New York Fertilizing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been organized by T. C. Meadows, and a plant will be erected.

The Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co., New Orleans, La., will expend \$50,000 in installing electrical and refrigerating machinery.

The H. Einert Provision Company, La Crosse, Wis., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. Einert, A. Fingerhut and J. Wickert.

The A. Löffler Sausage and Provision Company, Washington, D. C., has been incorporated by A. Löffler, W. F. Gude, T. E. Jarrell and others.

### REFRIGERATOR CAR NONSENSE.

The following is an Associated Press dispatch:

"A one million dollar merger has just been effected by the consolidation of the Hammond Refrigerator, the Anglo-American Refrigerator, the Omaha Packing, and the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision companies car lines, under the name of the National Car Line. The general offices will be in Chicago.

"The officers are: President, J. P. Lyman; vice-president, S. A. McClean; secretary and treasurer, J. D. Standish.

"In announcing the consolidation the company gives notice of the appointment of F. W. Cherrier to the office of superintendent of Car Service, W. G. Finn to that of auditor and F. A. Spink general manager.

"The consolidation places in the hands of the one company absolute control of the principal refrigerator car lines used in the transportation of fresh meats and provisions."

That gives an idea of the value of the average lay item on a technical or industrial matter. The above written out in plain English from the real facts means that the refrigerator car lines of the individual plants forming the National Packing Company have been organized into a single company, to be known as the "National Car Line." The transportation lines of most of the big concerns are separate companies. The above much heralded refrigerator car combine is nothing more than the above consolidation of the lines which formerly handled the products of the companies forming the National Packing Company. This consolidation does not take in any of the refrigerator cars of the following companies: Armour & Co., Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Cudahy Packing Company, Kingan & Co., Jacob Dold Packing Company, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cudahy Brothers, John P. Squire & Co., Agar Packing Com-

pany, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Plankinton Packing Company, Morrell, and a dozen smaller companies, besides those owned by the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies, or of any of the big fruit shipping companies, which run and control fully 60,000 refrigerator cars.

The National Car Line is an important factor in the refrigerator transportation service, but it does not control it. The S. & S. Co., Cudahy and the smaller companies, among themselves, own and control about 20,000 refrigerator cars. The entire meat packing companies own and control about 60,000 refrigerator cars. The biggest companies outside of the National own about half of these. That does not look much like placing in the hands of one company the absolute control of the principal refrigerator car lines used in the transportation of fresh meats and provisions, as the news dispatch states. Such stuff as that inflames public prejudice, and the fact is not true. The National Car Line is simply an aggregation of lines for the joint business convenience of the concerns which formerly used them individually.

### HINTS FOR EXPORTERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES.

The German Consul at Varna reports that soaps are principally native productions. Soaps from Turkey are duty free, and are consequently much in favor at present. Toilet soaps come from Germany and Austria-Hungary; better sorts from France and Great Britain. Candles are principally imported into Adrianapole by Belgium and Holland at the price of 100 francs per 100 kilos. French candles, on account of their high prices, do not now meet with buyers. The French Consul at Damascus states that the natives remain faithful to the native soaps; they principally use soap from Nabulus, to the north of Jerusalem, or from Beyrout or Antioch. A French attempt to import Marseilles soap has failed. England supplies the market of Tripoli, the price of candles being 92 to 95 francs per 100 kilos. It is true that Tripoli possesses some soap works, but Tunis covers the principal requirements. Marseilles and Italian merchandise is also imported into the market. The German Consul at Hayti reports the consumption of ordinary soaps is proportionately very considerable, and they are mostly imported from the United States. It is stated that a soap factory, which has been in existence at Port-au-Prince for six years, and which produces from 1,000 to 1,250 gours of soap per month, sells the same readily at \$1.80 to \$1.90, packed in gours, per case weighing seven kilos.

## WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

Manufacturers and Builders of

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Main Office 505-506 Plymouth Bldg., CHICAGO

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## PROPOSALS

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.**—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., August 8, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of September, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on August 18, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 18, 1903," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 1, 1903, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yards, etc., Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola, Fla., a quantity of shackles, electric lamps, carbons, electrical supplies, bolts and nuts, rivets, brushes, limestone, clay, firebrick, broken stone, sand, asphalt, cement, cotton canvas, twine, oakum, dry goods, mats, hair, toilet fixtures, mattresses, glass, hardware, locks, pulleys, chain, steel balls, tools, leather, lumber, brass, copper, lead, iron, steel, steel castings and shapes, tin, zinc, manganese, ponchos, sheet rubber, gaskets, hose, packing, felt, polishing paste, tallow, paints, oils, turpentine, glycerin, acids, pipe and fittings, valves, water heaters, beans, rice, bacon, lard, macaroni, stationery, library books, stoves, jackknives, salt water-soap, beeswax, soap, installing wire mesh partition in equipment machine shop, Portsmouth, N. H., and connecting Port Norfolk with Norfolk city waterworks. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay offices, New York; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola, Fla.

H. T. B. HARRIS, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

**WANTED**—An experienced salesman, to sell specialties to the meat trade. Splendid opportunity to the right party. State age, experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 193, Chicago.

### SITUATION WANTED

by a curer of fine provisions for the English and American Markets, Dry Salt and S. P. Cure. East or West. T. H. MONCRIEFF, 35 Burnet St., Newark, N. J.

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Cross Counter-balance Elevator Doors  
Cross Horizontal Folding Doors  
Fire doors of all descriptions  
Blackman Exhaust Fans

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## ARGENTINE'S MEAT AND CATTLE TRADE.

The Bureau of American Republics says:

The exports of frozen meat in 1902 were considerably more than double the corresponding total of 1899, which was the last complete year before the British ports were closed to live animals from the River Plate. Frozen meat exports reached a total value of \$13,572,000 gold, as compared with \$7,000,000 gold in 1900, being nearly double those in 1900, the United Kingdom alone receiving fully two-thirds of the total shipments from the River Plate. The exports of frozen mutton, amounting to 59,158 tons, show a considerable increase; 52,882 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, and the remaining 5,276 tons to other countries, so that the United Kingdom is shown to have received ten times as much as all other parts of the world. The exports of frozen beef are expanding at a more rapid rate than those of frozen mutton, which, indeed, they seem likely soon to overtake. Of the 51,913 tons exported in 1902, 41,873 tons were sent to the United Kingdom and the remaining 10,040 tons to other countries, so that the United Kingdom received four times as much as all other parts of the world. It thus appears that though the exportation of live cattle and sheep from Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom was temporarily suspended during the year, the United Kingdom was by far the best customer for beef and mutton in the carcass form.

There were exported 3,961,828 kilograms of dried meat, 72,638 kilograms of tongues, 6,926,000 kilograms of frozen meat, and 17,900 pieces of bones. The United States alone took 800,000 pounds of bone and bone ash.

The trade in jerked beef (tasajo), which had been languishing for some years, experienced a revival. Of the 17,948 tons tabulated, 11,509 tons were sent to Brazil, 1,947 tons to Uruguay, 281 tons to the United Kingdom, 244 tons to the United States, 208 tons to Belgium, 65 tons to Spain, 12 tons to Germany, and 3,581 tons to other countries. The export of wool is one that varies greatly in its volume. Of the 149,205 tons shipped in 1902, 62,429 tons, or nearly one-half, were sent to France, 39,532 tons to Germany, 18,055 tons to Belgium, 11,020 tons to the United States, 7,294 tons to the United Kingdom, 1,172 tons to Italy, 54 tons to Uruguay, and 9,198 tons to other countries. The exports of butter, amounting to 5,837,282 pounds, were nearly four times as large in 1902 as they were in the preceding year, but those of cheese are still insignificant. No information is given as to the destination of these products."

## HIT THE STEER HARD.

A prominent Western stockman said the other day: "The unjust legislation by our 'just' government against the steer makes \$3 to \$5 per head against him to what there would be had he an equal chance with the cow. Cows have been protected by legislation, and the legislation was against the steer in the passage of the oleomargarine bill, which puts a tax on every man and woman in America and allows the butter trust to make an exorbitant price on butter. And there is no getting away from it until the

consumer of butter and the producer of steers come together to repeal that bill. It is a mystery how such a bill could ever be passed by the two honorable bodies of the United States—House and Senate—that should be as pure as the butterine they condemned, but there was something rotten in the deal, and when the consumer and the producer of steers come to the ballot box next time they should make it an issue—the repealing of that bill, to put both sexes of animals on the same basis. The butter-fat of the steer to-day goes into plain tallow because the butterine was legislated out of existence, very little of it being made at present."

## SHEEP-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The comparative merits of mixture of equal amounts of decorticated cottonseed cake and corn, linseed cake and oats, and linseed cake and corn fed in addition to Swedish turnips and hay was tested with three lots, each containing sixteen cross-bred sheep, by the Durham College of Science at Newton Rigg. Practically the same amount of the different feeding stuffs was consumed by the three lots in the fifty-four days of the trial. The lots weighed on an average not far from 1,568, 1,534 and 1,552 pounds respectively at the beginning of the trial, the average daily gains per head being 1.21, 1.08 and 1.32 pounds. The greatest profit, \$1.68, was obtained with lot 3. Oats appear to have given better results than maize; there appears to have been but little difference in the value of cotton and linseed cakes, and no advantage in increasing the maize during the latter stage of the fattening.—Rpt. Agr. Research, London.

## FREE CANADIAN CATTLE.

The United States Government has issued the following instructions in regard to the free entry of Canadian live stock for exhibition at the forthcoming International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Ill.:

"It is hereby ordered that Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held November 28 to December 5, 1903, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that such cattle are free from contagious and infectious diseases; and provided further that the cattle which are not sold to remain in the United States shall be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the exposition.

"The department must be notified of any Canadian cattle that will remain in the United States, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this department before shipment to destination is allowed.

"All Canadian cattle, sheep and swine intended for this exposition must be shipped directly to the exposition grounds and not unloaded in any public stock yards."

## CATTLE FOR BELGIUM.

The Government of Belgium has raised the barrier against American live stock, according to the Hamburg Exchange. The first shipment in six years has left Baltimore on



the steamer English King, and consisted of 150 head of cattle. It is hinted at that the frequent complaints that reached the governments from all parts of Belgium on account of high prices for meats induced it to the action referred to above. It is further evident that by such action the Belgian government finds no sanitary objection which might justify discrimination against American live stock.—International Feischer Zeitung.

## ARMOURS ON YACHTING CRUISE.

J. Ogden Armour and Charles W. Armour, of Armour & Co., are swinging along the New England coast on a pleasure yachting cruise. They are on the steam yacht Idalia, which was chartered for the season from its owner, Eugene Tompkins. Mr. Valentine, of Chicago, and Harry Raphael, of New York, are also on the yacht as guests of the president and vice-president of the great meat-packing company. The party anchored off the Portland, Me., Yacht Club last week, and later proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H. While in Portland the party visited the local Armour plant. The Idalia is a beautiful craft, of 17 knots speed and built at Chester, Pa., in 1899. She is 176 feet over all. Harry Raphael, who disappeared from New York some days ago, is thus located. He was beyond lines of communication while rolling on the high seas in such distinguished company.

## FRANCE IS AGAINST BORAX.

The German Health Department republishes a bulletin of the French agricultural department of March 30, 1898, wherein, in regard to borax preserved meats, a commission appointed to report on the character of borax and boric acid, declares itself against these preservatives. A sub-committee, comité consultatif des épidémiologies, being appointed to corroborate the former, arrives at the same conclusion. The Minister, therefore, orders to reject and exclude all meats into France which have been treated with these preservatives.



## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### GOVERNMENT MEAT SHOPS

New Zealand has weakened on her startling proposal to establish a chain of retail meat markets in Great Britain for the sale of Maoriland mutton. The meat interests put up such a protest as could not be ignored by the British and New Zealand governments. The impression in parliamentary and commercial circles is that Premier Seddon will hold his plan in abeyance until at least it is seen whether the private company formed for the same purpose will meet the requirements of the New Zealand meat producers. The "ranch to mouth" idea, which failed in America, may succeed in England. At present Mr. Seddon's government retail meat plan is at bay and in abeyance.

### THE HIDE AND FAT BLOW

The government is digging at the American steer both in and outside. Between the fanaticism of the dairy interests and the greed of the tannery element the American livestock industry is experiencing a series of market knocks which is beating lower and lower the price of cattle. The oleo oil trade has been seriously damaged by the flatness of the oleo market, due to overproduction caused by closing the consumptive outlet to oleomargarine. Many abattoirs have ceased to make this oil, or they have reduced their former output. The suet goes into tallow at a lower price. This extra load will eventually overburden the tallow market and press it to a lower plane if the demand sulks. The loss is thus about \$3 per steer. The rebate on hides and the free admission of splits, slats and certain other animal skins have affected the hide market. The loss falls upon the beef steer. The loss per steer from this under cut is about \$2 per head. From the two causes the sale value of the steer is about \$5 below his proper value. On an annual kill of 11,000,000 head it means \$55,000,000 loss to the farmer. The reactionary effect is heavier. It seems to be fully \$11 per head of the cattle killed. In hitting the beef fat and his hide, Uncle Sam is hurting his great base of food and the food producer.

### COMBAT OF FERTILIZERS

The closing of chemical fertilizer mills in the South because of overproduction and large quantities in storage would indicate a falling off in demand for this class of fertilizers. It also raises the suspicion that the vegetable product is usurping the field. The competition between chemical and vegetable fertilizers has been a keen one for some time. The multiplication of cotton oil mills at so rapid a gait as that set the last two years shows in what esteem the farmer holds the crushers'

by-product for the farm. The reflex of it is the enforced over-storage of \$5,000,000 worth of the chemical guanos. The cottonseed manure is not only better and cheaper, but apparently it is more profitable to both the farmer and the manufacturer.

### STOCK RUNS AND MEAT DEPRESSION

Cattle are high; medium low. Beef is very low; too low.

Cattle and hogs will both be marketed lighter this year unless the end soon comes to the present heavy runs of hogs and cattle. There are not enough mature stock to sustain such runs for a great length of time. What comes later on must be culled from the herds, which should properly go over for later trading. The demand for hog products is strong, cured and canned meats having the call on the consumptive market. The fresh beef market, however, is erratic, running about two weeks' slack to one week strong, averaging below even. It is a singular fact that low beef sells slowly and dear beef sells well. It is the opinion of well-posted butchers that the high price of ice has much to do with the summer consumption of fresh meats, especially of beef. The consumer does not feel disposed to add a heavy ice bill to that of the meat account, preferring to eat less flesh, and more of the cured or canned kind. The industrial strikes in various parts of the country have lessened consumption and flattened the market. The building and the tanning trades have been the chief factors in this trade depression. In New York City alone \$5,000,000 per week is lost in wages, and this has been so for eight or ten weeks. With the exception of pork, the dead meat industry is not in the most satisfactory groove at present. Beef is selling cheaper now than in years. Good cattle are dear.

### THE FREE DELIVERY DEMAND

There are two things that the packers have done, or are endeavoring to do, which displease the public and the distributive trade. They are: The credit agreement and the discontinuance of free delivery of purchases. The credit agreement discontinues selling a man on "tick" longer than a week, or until he pays up. No safe business will give credit to a defaulter. Why should it? It is a simple matter of good accounts. The free delivery of meats is a discretionary one. Every purchaser wishes his purchase "right now." This is impossible. Each is therefore asked to cart his own purchase, as he likes, or pay a trifling sum to a delivery concern to have it. To ask a merchant to sell below cost and deliver too, is a pretty stiff request. Many wholesale houses or factories do not deliver at the store or house. Goods in such cases are sold f. o. b. cars at warehouse, or f. o. b. platform, or c. i. f. merchants' expenses, or other methods of deliv-

ery for goods thus sold are used by the purchaser for delivery at his store. Why the general public should join in a senseless wrangle over so simple a business proposition is not clear. Free delivery is not one of the tradesman's inalienable business rights. Some deliver, some do not; it is all a question of what charges the price will stand at the particular point.

### HIT THE WRONG FELLOW

The pure food folly is not better illustrated than in the peculiar State activity against certain products which is being manifested in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan and in other States. In Pennsylvania and Iowa it is directed at lards. In the other States at oleomargarine. The Food Commissioners of these States who had the strange State bills passed and who now pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the selfish interests behind the new law, found, to their surprise, that a little stearin was absolutely necessary to both protect the lard product from rancidity as well as from melting in temperate climates; from general degeneracy. The official eye cannot wink forever at the matter. It was a matter for action; either prosecute or lapse into quietness. Those friends who had helped to pass the "Quaker" act were called into conference to see if any and how much "adulteration" with stearin was necessary to keep hog lard sweet and pure. Any packinghouse chemist could tell in a second. The answer is about 10 per cent. The stearin is healthful and pure; so is the lard. The product of the two must be so. What need is there, then, for an inquisition by a "pure food" official? It is purely a matter for science and doctors. The Michigan courts became weary of the butter-oleo nonsense and bluntly said, "It's as lawful to color oleo as it is to color butter." The Massachusetts Courts have said the same. If the Goddess of Justice will just use her brain in weighing matter of this kind we will have less of official pure food nonsense.

### CANNED FRESH OR COOKED

Canned meats are now in greater favor than ever. They have been restored to public taste and properly so. A success has been made in canning ham, bacon and other fresh products in their natural state. After removal from their enclosures these substances are as fresh and savory when cooked as when newly sliced from the piece. The packer labored years before he could tin or glass a pork product to his satisfaction. The result is that the seaside home, the yacht, the steamer, the traveling party, or what not, can carry a pantry of uncooked or cooked meats as fresh as if taken from the "galley" at home. These goods show a remarkable evolution in meat packing. There are now more than a hundred different canned meat products put up and every one in the most wholesome and sanitary manner.



# The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and  
CHICAGO

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President

## GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York City, N. Y.  
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."  
TELEPHONE NO. 5200 BROAD.

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**THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.**  
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This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

PROVISIONS were very dull in the early part of the day and weak, with September option lower by 10c. for pork, 10c. for lard, and ribs unchanged. Later deliveries were little changed. Hogs were 5¢10c. higher. Estimated Chicago stocks, 83,000 tierces contract lard, 20,000 barrels contract pork, 32,000,000 pounds ribs.

COTTONSEED OIL firm but quiet; 41½¢ bid for prime yellow, August delivery, and 41½¢ bid for lots of 100 barrels, with 42¢ asked, and 42½¢ asked for lots of 500 barrels; 40¢ bid and 40½¢ asked for all September; 40½¢ bid for first half Sept. Otherwise market essentially as in our review in another column.

TALLOW stronger; 5½¢ asked for city, hogsheads, latter part of August and early September deliveries, and a sale may take place before night at 4½¢. Weekly deliveries on contracts made at 4½¢; Chicago ½¢ higher; 4½¢ bid for city renderers in tanks and 4½¢ bid for tierces do. Sales of two cars at 4½¢; prime packers at 4½¢ in tanks, and 4½¢ in tierces. No other change from weekly review in another column.

Late sale of 200 hogsheads city tallow in New York at 4½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—Sales 300,000 pounds in New York at 7½¢, and 250,000 pounds, possibly 500,000 pounds, in Chicago at 7½¢.

## RECEPTION TO LIPTON.

A formal reception was tendered to Sir Thomas Lipton on Wednesday by the Maritime Exchange of New York. The exchange quarters in the Produce Exchange building were profusely decorated and speech-making and handshaking were the order. The great yachtman and packer responded cleverly to the address of welcome, saying among many other things that he expected to increase the exports from New York during the next few weeks. He afterward visited the floor of the Produce Exchange, where an informal ovation was given him. That Sir Thomas has not forgotten sales in thinking of sails is shown by his first question on the trading floor: "How is pork?"

## ADDITIONAL JULY EXPORTS.

Cattle.—July, 1902, 20,756 head, value \$1,782,187; 1903, 46,002 head, value \$3,575,789; for seven months 1902, 154,250 head, value \$13,552,716; 1903, 246,494 head, value \$20,824,628.

Hogs.—July, 1902, 68 head, value \$398; 1903, 134 head, value \$838; for seven months 1902, 2,689 head, value \$28,115; 1903, 2,174 head, value \$23,000.

Canned Beef.—July, 1902, 3,754,481 lbs., value \$397,439; 1903, 3,909,260 lbs., value \$302,596; for seven months 1902, 40,974,191 lbs., value \$4,112,188; 1903, 34,940,155 lbs., value \$3,544,773.

Fresh Beef.—July, 1902, 20,304,086 lbs., value \$2,280,594; 1903, 27,262,553 lbs., value \$2,380,381; for seven months 1902, 152,470,413 lbs., value \$15,725,824; 1903, 172,504,647 lbs., value \$15,859,672.

Salted, Pickled or Cured Beef.—July, 1902, 3,178,115 lbs., value \$242,630; 1903, 7,201,594 lbs., value \$391,826; for seven months 1902, 12,781,957 lbs., value \$720,446; 1902, 25,098,909 lbs., value \$1,430,425.

Tallow.—July, 1902, 895,773 lbs., value \$50,048; 1903, 7,201,594 lbs., value \$391,826; for seven months 1902, 12,781,957 lbs., value \$790,446; 1903, 25,098,908 lbs., value \$1,430,420.

Bacon.—July, 1902, 18,382,982 lbs., value \$1,924,779; 1903, 15,396,427 lbs., value \$1,

568,884; for seven months 1902, 174,581,659 lbs., value \$16,686,360; 1903, 168,583,620 lbs., value \$11,367,638.

Hams.—July, 1902, 21,972,362 lbs., value \$2,546,972; 1903, 19,608,847 lbs., value \$2,248,798; for seven months 1902, 127,927,483 lbs., value \$14,490,222; 1903, 115,098,179 lbs., value \$13,677,184.

Fresh, Salted and Pickled Pork.—July, 1902, 7,672,539 lbs., value \$797,295; 1903, 8,592,385 lbs., value \$907,492; for seven months 1902, \$71,678,484 lbs., value \$6,468,272; 1903, 55,579,548 lbs., value \$5,858,167.

Lard.—July 1902, 32,382,907 lbs., value \$3,424,435; 1903, 31,747,485 lbs., value \$2,848,058; for seven months 1902, 298,713,589 lbs., value \$29,317,207; 1903, 283,585,487 lbs., value \$28,706,950.

## HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 8:

		Jan. 1, to Aug. 8.	1902.
Chicago	98,133	3,846,002	4,115,065
Kansas City	29,449	1,176,083	1,354,228
Omaha	35,829	1,493,593	1,391,720
St. Joseph	31,041	1,041,011	1,035,485
St. Louis	23,649	873,320	803,000
Milwaukee	837	73,923	77,718
Cudahy	12,100	294,103	255,000
Ottumwa	8,400	285,122	327,000
Cedar Rapids	9,274	253,165	276,300
Wichita	3,042	242,481	76,500
Bloomington	1,142	44,780	56,300
Nebraska City	.....	109,810	110,500
Ft. Worth	1,213	.....	.....
Louisville	4,100	.....	.....
Indianapolis	17,845	.....	.....
Cincinnati	8,793	.....	.....

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 8:

Chicago	44,732
Kansas City	24,791
Omaha	11,511
St. Joseph	11,043
St. Louis	23,895
Milwaukee	856
Cudahy	484
Wichita	174
Ft. Worth	5,571
Louisville	551
Cincinnati	1,784

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### TRANSMISSIBILITY OF HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS TO CATTLE.

A. Moeller has conducted a number of experiments, during which attempts were made to inoculate calves with human tubercle bacilli by way of the mouth, by intraperitoneal, subcutaneous and intravenous injections and by inhalation. Similar methods were used in attempts to inoculate goats. During these experiments it was found to be impossible to infect calves with tubercle bacilli of human origin by any method whatever. The same negative results were obtained from sputum or pure cultures, whether administered intravenously or given by way of the mouth. Similarly tubercle bacilli of human origin, which had first been passed through goats, failed to produce infection in calves. It was found that enormous quantities of bacilli could be fed to goats or be inoculated intraperitoneally without producing any infection.—Deut. Med. Wehnschr.

### BEHRING'S METHOD FOR IMMUNIZING CATTLE.

The method of immunization, according to Behring, has been extended widely in Germany and is being put into practice on a larger scale. Experiments are being conducted to further perfect methods for securing tuberculin of known strength. In all, about 3,000 cattle have been tested with the Marburg tuberculin, and it has been found that all animals endured this test without any injurious consequences. Various races and ages of cattle have been tested by the tuberculin, and have been subjected to vaccination according to Von Behring's method. Up to the present time 175 cattle have been immunized in this manner, and as a rule cattle have been chosen for these experiments from tuberculous herds, so that the immunized animals may be exposed to tuberculous ones.

### WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

The following conclusions are drawn from the results of investigations of the relation of churning conditions to the water content of butter: A low water content may be obtained by various methods of procedure, by lowering the churning temperature, by washing the butter well with cold water and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, by salting before working, and by postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room (preferably until the next morning).

### A NEW METHOD OF STERILIZING MILK.

The method depends on the action of nascent oxygen on the micro-organism in milk at a temperature above 40 degrees C. It consists in the addition of a small quantity of hydrogen peroxide to the milk (0.9 gram per liter), and heating rapidly to 50 degrees; or hydrogen peroxide may be added to milk previously heated to about 50 degrees C., so that it will contain about 0.35 gram of hydrogen peroxide to the liter; in either case

the subsequent heating of the milk is continued for five to six hours. An excess of hydrogen peroxide may be rendered innocuous by the addition of a sterile infusion of common yeast.—Nord. Mejeri Tidn.

### SUBSTITUTES FOR CREAM IN SKIM MILK AS CALF FOOD.

Crushed linseed or linseed meal is recommended as the best material for supplementing skim milk in calf feeding. The use of coconut oil cake and other materials is also recommended.—Agr. Gaz., N. S. Wales, Australia.

### COTTONSEED MEAL VS. DECORTICATED COTTON CAKE.

The comparative value of cottonseed meal and decorticated cotton cake as part of ration was tested at the University College of North Wales, Great Britain, with two lots, containing three Welsh steers each, the basal ration consisting of four pounds maize meal, 70 pounds pulped swedes, 10 pounds hay and straw chaff and five pounds long hay per head daily. In addition the steers in lot 1 were given four pounds of cottonseed meal and those in lot 2 an equal amount of decorticated cottonseed cake, the amounts being after a time increased to ten pounds. The average weight of the steers at the beginning of the test was about 1,120 pounds, and during the 77 days of the test the average daily gain per head in the two lots was 1.02 and 2.24 pounds. It was calculated that the



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gains made by lot 2 gave a net profit of \$3.10 per head in excess of those made by lot 1. From this it would appear that although there is not much difference between the market prices of these two feeding stuffs, the feeding value of decorticated cottonseed cake is altogether higher than that of cottonseed meal.



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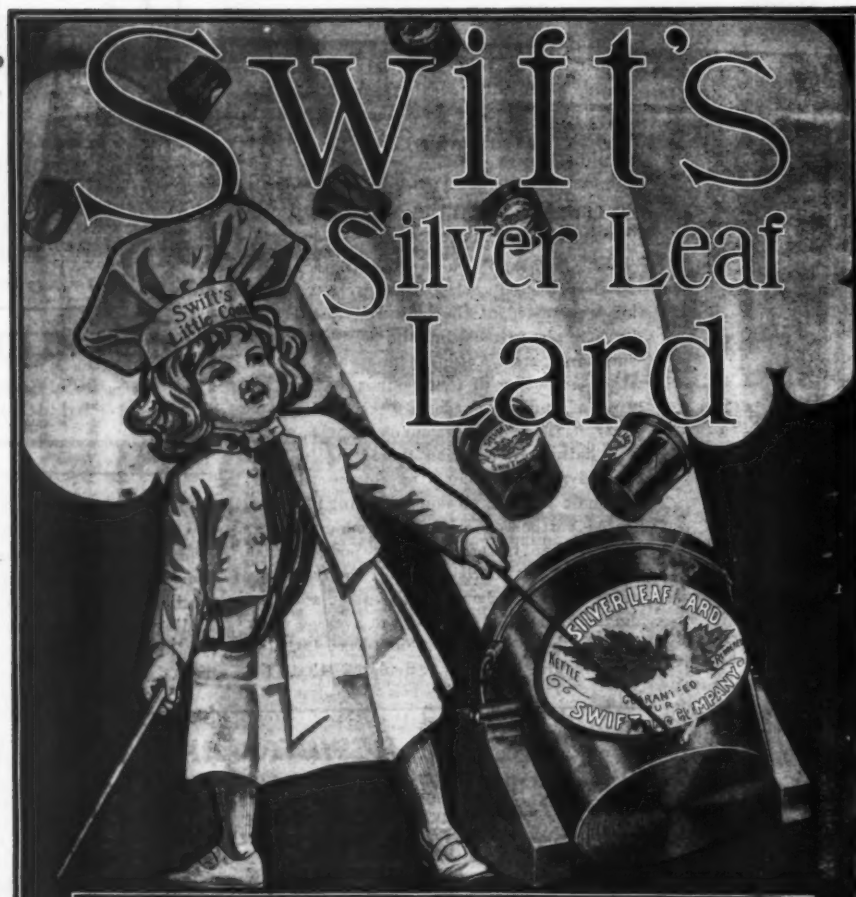
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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### MCCLEAN'S RAPID RISE.

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., recently elected vice-president and general manager of the National Packing Company, one of the largest packing concerns in existence, conducting a dozen big beef, sheep and hog plants situated in various parts of the Union, was, not so many years ago, messenger boy in the employ of the Anglo-American Provision Company, Chicago, and ultimately becoming vice-president and general manager, which office he successfully filled several years, resigning to accept the same position with the Continental Packing Company, Chicago, in which concern he had purchased an interest.

Besides the foregoing honorable and trustworthy offices he has held in his career in connection with the Fowler interests are those of leading officer of the Friedman Manufacturing Company, Omaha Packing Company, Chicago Hair and Bristle Company, Provision Dealers' Despatch and the Stock Yards National Bank of Chicago, George Fowler & Sons, Kansas City, and the Fowler Canadian Company, Hamilton, Ont. As an operator on the Board of Trade Mr. McClean was cheerfully admitted by his confreres to be without a peer, making a most enviable record throughout the hardest times the packing trade has ever experienced. It may be truthfully said that Mr. McClean's exceed- and well deserved rise in the packing world, and his host of friends at home and abroad will feel more than pleased to hear of his success. The National Packing Company claims a number of clever men on its staff, from the chief executive all along the line.

### CLEVER ADVERTISING.

Readers of trade papers and users of graphite generally are accustomed to the clever work done by the advertising department of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., makers of the famous Dixon graphite pipe-joint compound, graphite paints, lubricants and pencils. Under such circumstances it is difficult to point out any special product of this department, which is unusually meritorious. But if any one is particularly better than the rest, where all are good, it is a very pleasing little pamphlet just issued to describe their pipe joint compound. It tells in narrative form of the troubles the engineer, superintendent and helpers have in loosening a joint at a certain plant in which red lead had been used, they finally breaking the pipe in their efforts. The engineer then shows how all the difficulties might have been averted had Dixon's compound been used. It is something

more than an advertisement—it is "a lesson," as the title of the pamphlet says, and every pipe user in the country should have a copy of it.

### GANSEVOORT BANK'S GOOD SHOWING.

The Gansevoort Bank, under its present excellent management, continues to show improvement in every department. Its latest statement, issued under date of July 20, reveals loans and discounts of \$1,611,169; cash on hand and in banks, \$666,563; United States and other bonds, \$18,600; capital, \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$61,044; deposits, \$2,056,088. In the latter item, it is interesting to note that since January 1, 1901, a



SAMUEL A. MCCLEAN, JR.

period of about 2½ years, an increase of \$1,395,766 has been made. This represents a gain of 211.5 per cent. Few banks in the city can show a better ratio of growth within the period named, and President T. A. Adams is to be congratulated on the excellent showing made of the results of his management.—The Financier.

### ARMOUR'S CANNED BILL OF FARE.

The sailors in the United States Navy who refused to eat canned goods the other day show how well they are fed. The canned ration is a very fine one, and is relished by American millionaires when in camp. A party opened its commissary the other day and had a complete Armour outfit. There was canned

tongue, beef, chicken, oxtail soup, pork and beans, sausages, ham, bacon, potted meats of all kinds, canned eggs and about every item, but fish, one sees on a swell bill of fare. Armour & Co. fix up outfits and keep the camping party happy. Why should not sailors be so?

### INSURANCE AND PACKERS.

The insurance companies which show such large profits and surpluses state that they are not making money on packinghouse insurance, and hence have to raise the rate 40 per cent. The new schedule reduces the area basis from 15,000 square feet to 10,000, anything above that being penalized. The old schedule provided for vestibule doors in division walls, but the new schedule requires these to be without openings of any description. The former basis rates, on which the rates for the various packinghouse occupancies are built up, are increased 25 and 50 cents in many cases, and the deficiency charges and occupancy charges are often increased and new ones are added. The basis rate for a pork or beef warehouse, formerly 75 cents, is now \$1, and there are additions of 50 cents in the basis rates on tank houses with rendering, fertilizer works, and butterine and oleo factories.

### WIRELESS COMMERCE.

Commerce feels the need and the aid of the De Forest wireless telegraph system. An important station is nearing completion at Cape Hatteras, that terror point of the American coast, and a wireless equipment has just been shipped to Havana, Cuba. When this latter station is up the various ships which haul our commerce between New York, Havana, New Orleans and Galveston will be equipped with wireless. Tab can thus be kept upon vessels and their cargoes along the entire coast and in the Gulf. The Old Dominion Line of steamers has asked for estimates on wireless equipment. The Associated Press has been using the wireless service since June 27 from the "Erin." An idea of the importance of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht just now is evidenced by the fact that the "Erin" station received and sent 1,066 words in about 117 messages in one day, the Associated Press taking 400 words. Last week the Buffalo, N. Y., station opened, and that at Cleveland, O., began remitting this week, sending the longest wireless message on record. It was sent from Cleveland to Buffalo. The message was from Buffalo and asked: "How do you get this?" "By De Forest Wireless Telegraph," was the prompt answer. Now the two cities can keep track of each other. There's a daily paper up at Block Island, R. I. It is called the "Block Island Wireless." All of its four pages of news is wireless matter. There is but one other daily newspaper in the world getting all of its news by wireless telegraph.



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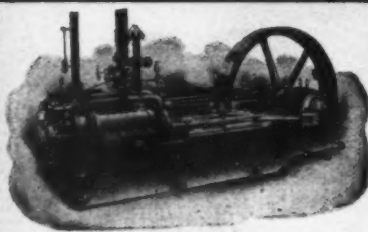


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## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Fire destroyed the plant of the Consumers' Ice Co., Covington, Ky.

Guiton & Co., Albany, N. Y., will erect a cold storage warehouse.

A. D. Washburn, Topeka, Kans., will erect a milk purifying station.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Arctic Ice Co., Winnipeg, Man.; loss \$40,000.

Fire destroyed the cold-storage plant of M. W. Williams at Highlands, N. Y.

The Pocono Pines Ice Co., Easton, Pa., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

Jacob Peres & Co., Memphis, Tenn., will erect a \$100,000 cold storage warehouse.

The Mount Pleasant Ice Co., Mt. Pleasant, Pa., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Commercial Club, Oskaloosa, Ia., is organizing a company to erect an ice and cold storage plant.

The Milwaukee Spring Ice Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

William H. Priest, W. H. Beers and others are organizing an ice plant company at Healdsburg, Cal.

The Ballston Refrigerating & Storage Co., Ballston, N. Y., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Kern Packing & Cold Storage Co., Lafayette, Ind., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The West Side Ice Company, Cleveland, O., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Harry Dohner, J. F. Connors and others.

The Pigeon River Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company, Clintonville, Wis., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by A. L. Lyon, G. Lunz and others.

The Schenectady Artificial Ice & Storage Co., Schenectady, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Edward M. Hewlett, R. E. Hathstainer and others.

### EMBARGO ON AMERICAN CATTLE.

The following cable dispatch from London this week shows that England still bars New England cattle: In the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to the question why, in view of the United States government's notification that the New England States are free from disease, the prohibition of the importation of cattle into this country was maintained, a representative of the Board of Agriculture replied the evidence was not sufficient to justify the withdrawal of the prohibition, but detailed information on the subject was expected.

### MEAT SCARCE IN RUSSIA.

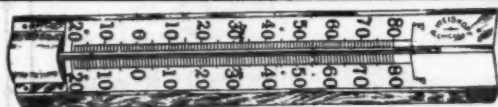
Prices for meat in St. Petersburg and the provinces are going skyward. This is the more remarkable since live stock is cheap. The quality of the meat there is also complained of. It is hinted that the big profits flow into the pockets of dealers and other middlemen. The producers and consumers are the worst off for it. "How are we to fulfill the much cherished plan," asks the Nowoje Uremja, "of our great landowners to supply all England with live stock and eat meat, when our own south is unable to supply the home demand?"

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### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending Aug. 8, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil			Beef,		Lard,	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter	Tes. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tes. & Pgs.
Umbria, Liverpool.....	.....	663	1142	.....	100	.....	35	3485
Armenian, Liverpool.....	.....	721	.....	50	1000	62	200	.....
Carpathia, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	696	.....	200	.....	115	2000
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	.....	840	2069	.....	.....	.....	125	1790
Arabic, Liverpool.....	.....	.....	1579	.....	175	.....	475	275
New York, Southampton.....	.....	20	2768	.....	.....	.....	100	200
Minneapolis, London.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	75	2300
Colorado, Hull.....	.....	.....	750	787	.....	.....	350	2574
Llandaff City, Bristol.....	.....	718	.....	188	140	.....	.....	550
Pallanza, Leith & Dundee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	475
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	.....	20	507	.....	250	25	340	300
Hekla, Baltic.....	.....	.....	10	.....	30	413	38	465
United States, Baltic.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	175	10	525
Petoria, Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	25	285
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	.....	9698	.....	.....	.....	17	13	50
Kroonland, Antwerp.....	.....	1500	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	50
British Empire, Antwerp.....	.....	9000	.....	5	.....	173	.....	250
Kaiser Wil. der Gr., Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	600	.....	10
Bordeaux, Havre.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
La Touraine, Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	75
Victoria, Mediterranean.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roma, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	150	.....	25
Umbria, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	625
Montserrat, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Total.....	.....	22826	2293	11030	.....	1912	1970	673
Last week.....	.....	28239	4217	9344	27	502	1358	456
Same time in 1902.....	.....	13297	10040	8117	600	503	680	85



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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### Weekly Review

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

#### Slightly Feverish Situations—Widened Outside Interest in May Pork—Otherwise Very Little Business, Except Among Scalpers, and Only Moderately Varying Prices.

While most of the week the markets for lard and ribs and for the early deliveries of pork have been of a dragging order, and as admitting more of small declines in prices than attempts to steady affairs, in which there has been moderate covering of contracts, yet there has been observed growing interest of speculators in May pork, with the dealings in it of fair volume, while they have not been influenced by the easier market conditions for the earlier deliveries, but have been most of the time at a hardening line of prices.

Lard and ribs have attention only in the September and October deliveries; in the former month only as shorts care to protect contracts; any little new demand centers on October.

There is an important September short interest yet to be covered, and it is largely on foreign account. When it is taken into consideration that there is a more important long interest in that month and on the part of some of the packers, it is a fair inference that the September option, however tame it looks just now, is apt to exhibit some little excitement at some time in the current month.

Apart from the developments in the near future, as the result of covering contracts, the situation is not a healthy one.

The October delivery is usually regarded a

strong one, because of the activity, in most seasons, which in it develops, but this year the foreigners are taking no interest in future deliveries, but are simply buying from "hand to mouth" or in limited quantities.

There is no question but that Europe is very bearish over all deliveries, beginning with the Fall packing, as expecting much larger supplies of all meats and fats through next year. Moreover, Europe is raising more hogs this year; therefore hopes to be in that degree more indifferent over the supplies and prices in this country unless they are put upon a more attractive buying or competitive basis.

Then again, some of the Continental markets complain of slow distributions of the hog products, because of the current prices and the conditions of general business abroad; they are against resupplying at all freely from supplies offered hence, although it is admitted that especial inducements have been made some of the foreign markets to take supplies as against the open market rates here, more particularly of lard.

Germany is further discouraged in importing hog products by the practical workings of its new inspection law, delays, annoyances and obstructions, from which steadily grow; and it is realized that the law acts even more harshly than had been supposed possible on importations of American hog products, while it is feared, in some quarters, that imports may be materially shortened for the season as against those of ordinary years.

The conservative buying of foreign markets, united to an unwillingness in many home sources to take supplies in excess of actual needs, tends to unsettle confidence in the ability to maintain around current prices for more than a near future period.

And yet current prices are low as against those held a few weeks since, and if buyers could dismiss their impressions over low prices for next season they would probably now resupply freely.

Indeed, there is even now a good home consumption of some cuts of meats, which compels distributors to resupply them, however cautious they are disposed to be. But when it comes to buying lard there is a very quiet mood of home distributors as well as of the foreign markets. And however lard may be quoted by the leading Western center as upon a certain trading basis to correspond with the option price, it is a fact that other sources are offering the product at a materially less basis and are unable to sell it promptly to a marked extent, either to the home trade or exporters.

Despite all of the bearish symptoms the point is recognized by the trade that the entire hog products list can be easily controlled for, spasmodically, better prices; therefore, the "shorts" could not hope to have the market permanently in their favor.

The hog receipts are enlarging, and with the condition of business in the products the presumption is that the latter are further gaining in supply.

That the farmers are willing to take lower prices for their hogs, after a short spell of hesitancy on their part, proves that there is a good supply of marketable hogs steadily to come forward, and that there is desire to market the swine supply promptly as against a more important holding that will be ready for market in the Fall months.

The weight of the hogs keeps up well, as they were 243 pounds in Chicago last week, 242 pounds in the previous week, 244 pounds corresponding week last year, and 233 pounds in 1901.

That some of the hogs are being forwarded because of the high prices for corn is possible, but that this feature is of very marked moment is very doubtful, despite the fact

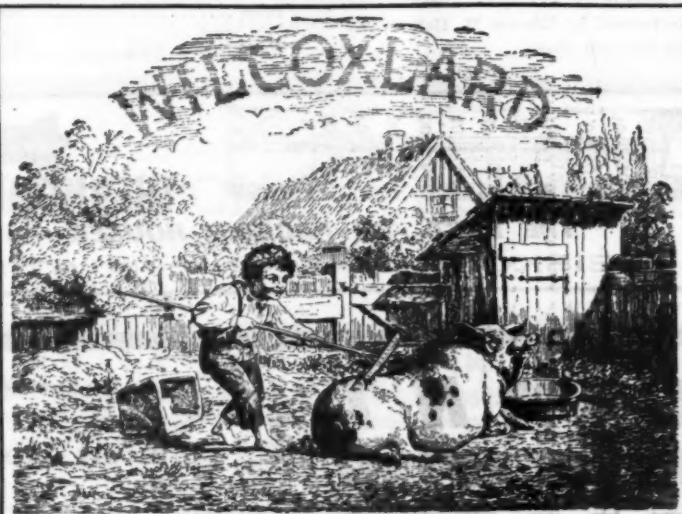
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that it is used occasionally to account for the increased supplies at marketable centers of the hogs.

That the corn crop was not so much injured last month, in some localities, as some of the speculators in the grain had it appear was altogether probable; nevertheless, we are not looking for more than a 2,000,000,000 bushel corn crop, despite the figuring that has been done for a yield somewhat exceeding that amount, and we feel that a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop is well up to expectations, although it should be had in good condition, considering the needs of the country this year, especially in view of the larger live stock supplies to be fed this year, but remembering that some portion of the plant is to be carried into a later Fall season than usual for harvesting.

But in the event of a 2,000,000,000 bushel corn crop in good condition, there is every reason to believe that, with the reserves of the old corn, there will be sufficient of the grain for feeding and other uses, and without disturbance of general market conditions in hurried movements of live stock.

In New York there has been a little business in pork at easier prices. The trading in lard has been very slow, at irregular prices, favoring buyers, with unimportant export demand. The compound lard business is slow at about steady prices. In city meats, bellies are rather more in favor of buyers, with a little better supply and dull demands; hams are wanted at firm prices; shoulders are slow.

Sales in New York for the week 450 bbls. mess pork at \$15.50@16.00, \$16.50; 200 bbls. short clear, do., at \$15.00@16.25; 150 bbls. family do. at 16.75@17.25c.; 500 tes. Western steam lard on private terms (quoted 7.85c.); 300 tes. city steam do., 7@7.10c.; 3,000 pickled shoulders at 6½@6¾c.; 4,500 pickled hams at 12½@12¾c.; 40,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 9@9¼c. for 14 lbs. average, 9½@9¾c. for 12 lbs., 10¼c. for 10 lbs., 11¼@11½c. for smokers; green hams, 11¼@11½c.; green bellies, 9½@10c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week 2,544 bbls. pork, 8,778,959 lbs. lard, 10,505,144 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,255 bbls. pork, 9,021,026 lbs. lard, 10,807,192 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—There is a little more demand with the market generally steadier, city tierced extra India mess at \$13.50@14; barreled mess, \$8.25@8.50; packet, \$8.50@9.00; family, \$10@10.50.

### THE GERMAN DOG ABATTOIR.

The "Internationale Fleischer Zeitung" says: "The press of the whole civilized world ridicules the German 'dog abattoir.' It appears that we were forced to and depended on canine meat, so much so that even the authorities had to look into the matter and regulate the dog traffic. We would, however, cherish the day when dog-slaughtering would be prohibited by law, as nobody but a few irresponsible dealers are benefited by it. How far this nuisance has grown is evidenced by a petition of sporting clubs and individual nimrods of Munich to the municipality for creating enforced laws against the stealing of dogs. A close record is to be kept hereafter in that city of all the dogs in existence, their age, size and color to be registered by appointed officers and no canine to be accepted by the dog butcher unless accompanied by a statement of the owner to the effect that his permission is given.

## HIDES AND SKINS

### Weekly Review

#### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Traffic has been of fair volume, largely owing to the prices at which hides have been sold. The tendency is easy, so easy, in fact, that tanners are evidently waiting for propositions from the packers. Further recessions seem likely to occur. We quote:

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, continued in good request for late take off. Substantial sales have been effected from 11½ down, according to weight, quality and selection.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS.**—Sixty pounds and up are an indifferent factor. Sales have been made at from 10 to 10¼, but they have not been of sufficient volume to reduce the large stocks on hand.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—Sixty pounds and up have sold in a small way at 10¼. The demand is by no means adequate to the supply.

**TEXAS STEERS.**—There isn't a great deal doing. They have moved up to 13, though the market as a whole is depressed.

**HEAVY STEERS** have moved in substantial volume at 9½. This is the general price for stocks upward of 50 lbs.

**BRANDED COWS.**—Four thousand have moved at 9, but at the present writing an ordinary selection would sell fractionally less.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Five thousand relatively late take-off have moved at 9. Choice hides are held fractionally higher.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The general market has been quiet, owing to inability of buyer and seller to get together in price. Dealers are buying conservatively, and tanners are holding off in expectation of more favorable terms: We quote:

No. 1 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40@60 lbs., have sold in a moderate way at 1¼@8¾. There is very little doing at these figures, and indications are that there may be more or less operation at fractionally lower figures in the early future. No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold in prime selection at 9. Desirable offering, and are not in generous supply.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** have sold in a very small way at 8. There is virtually nothing doing.

**NATIVE COWS**, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. up, have moved in a small way at 8½ for short-haired stock.

**BULLS** are slow and nominally worth 8¼c. No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in good request for short-haired stock at 10½c.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., sell in good country selection at 11¼@11½.

**DEACONS.**—Continue strong at 60@80.

**HORSE HIDES** continue in fair request at \$2@3.45, and would bring a better price did quality of offerings warrant it.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Both packed and country operations continue fairly active. We quote: Packer lambs, 80@85; packer shearlings, 70@75; country shearlings, 45@55; country lambs, 50@60.

#### BOSTON

General conditions rule weak and unsatisfactory. Tanners manifest no interest, and will only buy when impelled either by lower prices or immediate necessities; 7¼@8¾ seems an equitable figure for buffs.

#### PHILADELPHIA

There is very little doing. Such buyers as are in the market at all operate very conservatively. The general tendency is toward extreme quiet. We quote: City steers, 9@9½; city cows, 8¼@8¾; country steers, 8½@9; country cows, 8@8½; bulls, 8.

#### NEW YORK

**GREEN HIDES.**—Despite the inactivity, natives have been fairly well sustained. July's

are practically disposed of, and there is some inquiry for the August take-off. We quote: city steers, 11½; city butt brands, 10½; city side brands, 10½; city cows, 9½; bulls, 9½; horse hides, \$2@3.25.

#### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market shows a general tendency toward decline. Holders are susceptible to bids, which, however, tanners do not seem inclined to make. The volume of business, general conditions considered, has been satisfactory. The country market has been quiet, and dealers continue the conservative policy which has recently marked their operations. Buyers anticipate further and more radical recessions. Boston is generally depressed, and local tanners manifest little or no interest in the situation. There is little doing in either Philadelphia or New York, though in the latter centre certain classes of stock are well cleaned up and there is a stimulated inquiry.

### N. R. BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The National Provisioner:

We hand you herewith resolutions adopted unanimously by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation May 27 last, pursuant to which the undersigned committee has been appointed and now addresses you.

The object of the Board through this committee is to secure the freest and widest possible immediate discussion of methods for the rehabilitation of our merchant marine in the foreign trade. To that end we lay before you and the American people a statement of facts as to the present condition of shipbuilding and ship owning in the United States.

These facts and figures we hope and believe will enlist your interest and assistance toward creating a general discussion of the shipping question, not only in editorial articles setting forth your own views, but in interviews with merchants and others as to the best means by which American deep sea commerce can be re-established. Very truly yours,

DARWIN R. JAMES,

HERMAN SIELCKEN,

HENRY A. ROGERS,

PATRICK FARRELLY,

OSCAR S. STRAUS, ex-officio.

AARON VANDERBILT, Chairman,

Committee on the Merchant Marine.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND SULPHATE OF IRON.

A number of experiments have been made in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease with external applications of sulphate of iron. These experiments have been repeated over again with excellent results. It was found that the spread of the disease could be more effectively checked by this treatment than by any other method. The affected animals were sprayed with a 20 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron. The mouth was washed with a 10 per cent. solution of the same chemical, and in acute cases a 5 per cent. solution was administered internally, to the amount of 2 liters per day for adult animals and one liter of a 2 per cent. solution for calves. Complete recovery was brought about and the disease was prevented from spreading.—Jour. Agr. Prat.



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NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
LABORATORY

(DR. J. H. SENNER, *Manager.*)



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THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE  
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THIS WAS THE ONLY APPOINTMENT MADE

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

**Fairly Firm Undertone—Very Reserved Offerings—Little Life to Trading Either in Old or New Crop Deliveries.**

The market has been without much life through the week.

Yet the tone of the situation is quite firm for old crop oil, and because of the limited supplies on offer.

There has been no development of a short interest on the August delivery, although it is believed that there will be demand from shorts before the month closes.

Of course, any unsatisfied demand would draw the market more in the seller's favor.

The best illustration of the position is in it being well supported to strong prices in face of very narrow demands.

There is thus shown that even higher prices would have prevailed for the oil had it not been that demands for it were restricted latterly by the marked falling off in trading in the compound lard, back of which, as the influence, was the lately demoralized pure lard market and the present uncertainty over it.

And with the slack trading in cotton oil there is still shown the fear that there will be barely enough old oil to work along with to the new crop season.

However dull everything appears in the cotton oil open market, it is recognized the fact that the consumption, however less it is than in the Winter and early Spring months, is of fair volume, and that the manufacturers of compounds and soaps are steadily reducing their accumulations of the oil.

It is probable that there is less apprehension than a few weeks ago among the manufacturers of difficulty in getting oil supplies, yet most of them seem to feel that there will be little or no old oil carried into a new crop season, and that before the new crop season is reached that it may be difficult to resupply with the better grades of the old oil.

That this situation is likely to prevail to the new crop season under the present dull promises of trading in manufactured goods, shows that if the business in the compound and soap interests had kept up to the volume had a couple of months since, there would have been insufficient supplies of the cotton oil to the new crop season.

And this fact, notwithstanding the enormous

production of the cotton oil for last year, and which amounted to about 2,100,000 barrels.

None of the compound makers seem to be inquiring at present for bleaching grades in an important way, although it is understood one lot was wanted at 41½¢, in tanks, and that the holder declined to take that price, but, indeed, talked up to 42½¢, which would show some advance for the week.

Some of the people South holding a few lots of choice bleaching oil say they are quite independent of New York over that class of oil, and that they are getting direct export demand for it that would net them a better price than the New York quoted market.

For the ordinary prime yellow in New York it would be impossible to get a large lot at the price named for smaller quantities; indeed, no one cares to sell lots of 500 barrels prime yellow in New York at the prices talked for lots of 100 barrels, and which latter, at this writing, are offered at 42@42½¢ for August delivery, with 41½@41¾¢ bid for them. The market would be immediately sensitive to a short interest in the event of its developing.

Europe does not want much of even these better grades of the oil, but as it wants them, the northern part of it, in small lots, does not regard the price as much as ordinarily, since there seems to be an urgent need of them by a few sources, as against edible use.

The home compound makers, most of them, are yet carrying fair supplies of bleaching grades of the oil. Some of the smaller compound makers, whose methods are to buy right along as they need supplies for prompt use, are figuring around a little, and it is from these that there have been demands sufficient to gauge the price on the bleaching grades.

The prime yellow for September delivery is affected a little by the nearness of the month to the new crop deliveries, yet it is not offered under 40¢, and at 40¢ there would be a disposition to sell only small lots.

The soapmakers are not trading in a material way in the under grades of the oil. But in one way or another within several weeks a good deal of good off yellow has been sold, and the current offerings of it are of that reduced and moderate order that show its market prices are quite firm.

A good off yellow is held at 39¢, and would bring 38@38½¢, while an ordinary quality would hardly sell for more than 37½¢, and there have been 700 barrels of these grades sold in lots at 37½@39¢.

There is a good deal of hesitancy still in trading in the new crop deliveries. There is some export demand for them, but at too low a price to admit of business, since the mills feel that they are taking chances of a late and uncertain-in-extent cotton crop, and that the seed markets may be against them; therefore, when they are disposed to sell the new crop oil at all they want a price for it to protect them at least against some possibilities of seed prices.

It is known that one or two export bids have been in New York for several thousand barrels prime yellow, for deliveries from November to February, at 34½¢, and that about 35½¢ was asked for them.

And while the asking price would appear to be about the general market price, in at least an unwillingness to sell under it, it is quite certain that the European buyers in most instances are entertaining very bearish opinions of next season's deliveries, as they run into the Winter months, and that they would be unwilling to meet, except in instances, prices so close to the asking basis, although, of course, at this period of the year, what the new crop months may develop from time to time ahead of their delivery, is a matter of chance, since the markets will depend upon apprehensions, as decided points could hardly develop for several weeks, particularly those that will be associated with the size of the cotton crop and the trading basis for seed.

Although, unquestionably, it looks as if all fats must sell as the season advances at lower prices than last year, in consideration of the prospective large supplies of hog and cattle fats.

In a nominal way crude, in tanks, at the mills is quoted at 29¢, asked for October delivery, and this would mean about 36½¢ for prime yellow, in barrels, in New York. November and December delivery of crude, in tanks, at the mills quoted at 28¢, and this is essentially 35½¢ for prime yellow, in barrels, in New York.

There has been nothing done in either old or new crop for the week of importance to recapitulate in the way of sales.

Exporters would pay about 45¢ for old butter oil in New York, but there is no disposition to sell it. White and winter oils hold their recent strong position of prices and have steady trading in small lots, although it is very difficult to buy more than light quantities of white oil, as the holders want them for their own use.

The cotton crop prospects are fairly good, and there is a possibility of a crop reaching 11,500,000 bales. It is quite certain that that quantity is needed and at good full prices, and it would be necessary to have a crop of at least that volume for any possi-

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Manufacturers  
and Refiners of  
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## COTTONSEED OIL

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Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.

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Manufacturers of Lard Compounds.

**REFINERIES LOCATED AT** Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Little Rock, Ark.

bility of getting the seed at proper prices for its productions to compete with other fats.

Of course, it is too early in the season to say more concerning the cotton crop than the reference made. But, in our opinion, there would have to be a remarkably open season to admit of a cotton crop exceeding the indicated figures, and there are chances of poor weather conditions to pull down even present prospects.

We observe that the cotton crop estimate made by us in October for the year about to close is being justified by the supplies in sight and the probable amounts to come forward through the remainder of this month, and which adds another year to several in succession in which The National Provisioner has been practically alone in forecasting accurate cotton yields.

The quiet condition of business in cotton

oil latterly may be ascribed primarily to the situation of the hog fat markets and the feeling among buyers generally concerning new crop supplies of all fats.

It is, of course, impossible to expect a disposition to buy ahead of actual needs with the fall season approaching, in which much larger supplies of all fats are expected.

Moreover, the feeling that manipulation may take place further in hog fats, by which the sentiment over associated products will be influenced, restrains interest among cash buyers over all products.

If it were not for the statistical position of cotton oil, in moderate stocks, there is no question but that the long continued dullness in trading in it would upset its market prices.

The Hull (England) market is somewhat firmer, at an advance of 9d. for the week, with 24s. quoted.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The situation has not changed since the last week and quotations are about the same. There is no pressure to sell neither old nor new crop oil and the disposition to buy is just as small. Usually this time of the year we have a pretty good business in new crop deliveries, but this year there is almost nothing doing and buyers will not contract except at prices which are away below sellers' ideas and consequently there is a complete stagnation. It is hard to say how long this condition of affairs is going to continue. Probabilities are that we will not have much activity until a little later in the year, when the crude oil mills know a little more about what prices they will have to pay for their seed and when more prompt oil will be available.

THE

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOTOIL," NEW YORK

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
CHICAGO, 1893  
PARIS, 1900

**AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.**

27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
BUFFALO, 1901  
CHARLESTON, 1902

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, Aug., 42c. asked, 41½c. bid; do., Sept., 40c. asked, 38½c. bid; do., Oct., 37c. asked, 36c. bid; do., Nov., 36c. asked, 35c. bid; do., Dec., 35½c. asked, 34½c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 24s. 6d.; New York market for good off oil, 38½c.; New York market for ordinary off oil, 38¼c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, Sept., 30@32c.; do., Oct., 28¼@30c.; do., Nov.-Dec., 27½@29c.

#### COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Marshall Cottonseed Oil Mill, Marshall, Tex., has been incorporated.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Lawrenceville, Ga., by local parties.

#### TWO DISEASES OF COTTON IN EGYPT.

In continuation of a previous report on the wilt disease of cotton, F. Fletcher states in *Jour. Khediv. Agr. Soc.* that what is known in Egypt as sore shin, damping off or seedling rot is responsible for a considerable portion of the loss of cotton in Egypt. In addition to this disease the cotton wilt, due to *Neocosmopora vacinfecta*, is quite prevalent, causing considerable loss, but the disease is apparently not as injurious as is reported. This is believed to be due to the resistance of some Egyptian varieties to this fungus. Among the varieties in general cultivation Abbasi seems to suffer most from the wilt, and Mitafifi and Yannovitch the least.

#### MOVING THE RENDERING PLANTS.

Some of the Chicago rendering plants must move or go out of business. The Corporation Counsel has given it as his opinion that the ordinance of 1901 is legal. Notice to move has been served upon the following rendering plants in the prohibitive limits of 39th street, Western avenue and Butler street:

Fitzpatrick Bros., 1050 Thirty-second street.  
Armour & Co., Thirty-first and Benson streets.

Mrs. McCurd, Thirty-first street and Western avenue.

John Fitzpatrick Company, Twenty-eighth street and Western avenue.

Omaha Packing Company, Halsted and Lumber streets.

Arnold Bros., 145 West Randolph street.

Stern & Co. and Henry Dettenmeier both closed a few days ago. All of the parties have asked for a sixty days' stay until they can get new locations.

#### TO REBUILD STOCK YARDS.

The fifteen acres of charred and blackened land at Louisville made so by the recent burning of the "Bourbon Stockyards" will again be covered with pens and sheds, as the owners have decided to rebuild the yards. A new modern stockyards equipment will be put in, and the plant is expected to be ready for use within three months. In regard to this Geo. T. Woods, secretary of the Bourbon Stockyards, says:

"The architects have already been notified," he said, "and two have been instructed to submit plans at once for new stockyards. They

will probably cover the same territory occupied by the old ones and will be more roomy and modern. We shall aim to have it so arranged that the cattle can be gotten out in a short time in case of danger. About \$100,000 in addition to the insurance money will be spent."

#### OUR COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

Our exports to Russia have grown from \$6,919,000 in 1892 to \$17,606,000 for the fiscal year ending 1903. This nearly doubles the amount we sent to that country in 1901 and exceeds the exports of 1902 by 50 per cent. In the ten years above our exports to Russia increased nearly 300 per cent. Russia exported to the United States in 1892, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, \$5,245,000 worth of goods and \$9,232,000 worth for the fiscal year of 1903. Our exports to that country have been increasing at a higher rate than our imports from it. The figures for 1903 are both highest for our mutual trade.

#### WANTED

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The Only Commercially Successful COTTON  
SEED DELINTER in existence is the

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growing cottonseed. Beware of  
imitations, as we will prosecute  
infringers and users of infringing  
machines to the full extent  
of the law

AMERICAN  
MACHINERY &  
CONSTRUCTION  
CO., Vicksburg, Miss.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market retains a fairly steady tone. There is little activity to trading for the present, but such business as proceeds steadily is upon a fairly secure line of prices.

It is difficult to get the soapmakers to take more than limited quantities, and in the scarcity of city made for prompt delivery the business is made up in New York of essentially the moderate offerings of out-of-town made.

For these out-of-town lots it is hard to exceed 4% for prime, although occasionally 4% is made; of course this is for packages free of charge, and within the range of 4%@4% down to 4% for fair stock, the soapmakers have bought this week in New York about 280,000 pounds, in lots.

The city made should soon offer a more decided market, since with next week there ought to be increasing quantities of hoghead lots on offer.

The last sale of city, hhds, for delivery in the latter half of this month, was at 4½, and this is now essentially the nominal market rate. Yet a sale of 100 tierces city made noted this week at 4%, which would imply that when tallow is urgently wanted that the melters have the advantage.

The position of the tallow market is just this: that melters think that prices are low enough, and that as they could not be burdened with supplies from their productions for two or three weeks at least, even in the event of soapmakers keeping quiet in their demands, that they are not offering their productions ahead at all urgently. The soapmakers, however, feel like waiting for developments; they are getting a good deal of tallow from contract deliveries, and they are better able than usual to hold off the market, while they feel that the productions will be right along of that large order that they need not be in a hurry over buying further.

And it would appear that there is plenty of tallow ahead, and that more than soapmakers' demands would be required to use it up, while the prospects of compound makers entering the market to help out in a material way in taking supplies are somewhat discouraging, in view of the dragging business in compound lard.

Then again the exporters remain quiet at the eastern markets, whatever they may be doing at the west; and there is some talk of a little export demand at the west.

Indeed, the London market is rather spirit-about 600 casks taken out of 1,500 casks of less, as shown, in part, by the sale there on Wednesday at unchanged prices, and only quotes at about 7½c. per pound for extra, fered.

The disposition to keep the fat largely to the make of tallow, and away from the ordinary productions of stearine continues, since the large accumulations of oil and the diminished home consumption of it would promise little encouragement for its make.

The tallow market then presents more possi-

bilities, however steady it is at present, and as to whether the consumption of tallow in the long run will be of sufficient volume to use up the seemingly steady large productions than ordinarily, and which latter feature will be due largely to the situation of the oil market.

It is a position in which one man's opinion is as good as another's and it will require developments and probably a few weeks' time for them to decide the course of the tallow market.

The western markets are without much vitality, without showing marked changes for the week.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market still has a dragging look, and it does not offer new features. The compound makers still hold off, as having no faith in the market, and especially as they lack anything cheering from the current run of business in compound lard. The pressers, on the other hand, feel that as the make of the stearine is moderate comparatively and does not promise an increase in the near future, that it is unwise to reduce prices. The situation, however, is a wholly nominal one, and it will depend upon a possibility of demands as to whether it can be supported, with the present prospects of them of a tame order. About 7¼ is quoted nominal.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Very little offered from the West, and no excess of city made on offer. Refiners' wants are of a conservative order. Quotations, 8%@9½c.

**GREASE.**—More of a business with exporters, and some increase of demands from the home soapmakers and pressers. Market prices are fairly steady. Yellow quoted at 3¾@4¼; bone and house at 4@4¾; "B" white at 4½; "A" white at 5@5¼; brown at 3¼@3¾.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supplies are not large; therefore prices are fairly steady. Yellow quoted at 4½, and white at 5.

**LARD OIL.**—Large manufacturers buy a little more freely; market has a steadier tone. Prime quoted at 65@66.

**CORN OIL.**—Exporters have been buying fair quantities; market prices are more regular. Car lots quoted at \$3.75 and job lots to \$4.

**PALM OIL.**—Market has a more regular tone under some increase of demands. Red quoted at 5@5½c. for spot, in small lots, with July shipments at 5c. Lagos on the spot at 5%@5½c., and July shipment at 5½c.

**PALM KERNEL** has a light sale, with spot quoted at about 5¼c., and shipments at 5½c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Prices are still a little unsettled without much life to trading. Ceylon, on the spot, quoted at \$5.12@5.25, and to arrive in August, \$5.00. Cochon, on the spot, at 6c., and August to October shipment, 5%@5½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The best grades are in small supply, and rule very firm in price. Supplies generally are not excessive. At the West, extra prime quoted at 75c., and commer-

cial at 70c. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at \$1; 30 cold test at 88c.; 40 cold test at 68@69c., and prime at 57@58c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Supplies are freely offered and the cautious mood of buyers continues. Rotterdam quoted at 44@45 florins. New York 6½c. for prime, and at about 5c. for No. 3. Neutral lard at 8½c. here and at 8¼c. at the West.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Is steadily closely bought up to productions and at firm prices. Single pressed and double pressed quoted at 6@6½c.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Louis C. Fuller was proposed for membership by Franklin Quinby.

New members: J. Finley Barrell, Dudley Butler, Frederick H. Warlow, John Wilkey.

Visitors: B. Benjamin, F. Hansen, Hamburg; Arthur Lee, London; Copenhagen; E. Carruthers, Montreal; A. Mennell, Toledo; P. E. Hall, Cleveland; J. H. Barnes, Duluth; W. J. Smith, St. Louis; Frank Marshall, T. B. Hunter, A. C. Dean, Jesse Pattison, S. T. Graft, A. E. Gehnung, Chicago; Fred Deibel, St. Louis.

Memberships about \$250.

## MAY PROVE "HOGS" TO BE CATTLE.

A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says that a Wichita attorney will endeavor to show that hogs are cattle in the meaning of the law. A number of hogs in Sedgwick and other counties along the southern line of the State have died during the summer from a disease which is believed to have been brought into the State by Texas hogs. Otto Echstein, of Wichita, is attorney for several of the farmers who have lost hogs, and he has written to the Attorney-General to find whether he can collect damages from the owners of the Texas hogs under the provisions of the State quarantine law. It has heretofore been believed by attorneys that this law applied to cattle and was for the protection of owners of cattle, but Mr. Echstein holds that "cattle" in the meaning of the law means any four-footed domestic animal. The courts probably will be asked to interpret the meaning of the law.

## EDWARD MORRIS BACK.

Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co., arrived this week from Europe. He remained but a short while in the city and went West to again take up the reins of business at the company's big plant in Chicago.

# Saponified Red Oil

## CORN OIL

### PROMPT DELIVERIES.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

### 383 West Street, - - NEW YORK CITY.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

**CATTLE.**—Notwithstanding the fact that receipts of cattle have been very liberal this week, considering the receipts for the first three days, the market has held up remarkably well. On Monday the official count footed up 27,987 cattle. On Tuesday the usual moderate run, and to-day the estimate is placed at 20,000. The supply of choice cattle is rather limited, and that class is readily disposed of at strong prices compared with last week's close. Receipts on Monday included about 500 western range cattle, and the fact that these range cattle are so poor in flesh and also in quality stimulates the demand for the good choice, fat native beeves. There were about 1,000 Texans on Monday's market that sold from \$3.40@4.65. The top of the cattle market \$5.45, which we made. The butchers' stock market was a little weak on Monday, ruling about steady on Tuesday. To-day the cattle market is strong and everything crossing the scales early in the day. The butchers' stock trade is rather slow.

**HOGS.**—The hog market has been on the upturn for the last week. However, to-day, with 35,000 estimated receipts, the market opened 5c. lower, but closed 15@20c. lower, and very slow at that.

The bulk of the hogs sold at \$5.40@5.50, with choice heavy hogs at \$5.70 and choice light at \$5.80. However, late in the day they would not bring the prices noted above.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep market has been liberally supplied and considering the liberal run the market has held up remarkably well. Monday, however, the common and medium grades of lambs and westerns were 15@25c. lower, with good grades about steady. Yesterday (Tuesday) there was practically no change in the market. To-day the trade is very slow and draggy. This is a good time to buy feeders.

### ST. JOSEPH.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The season of grass steers and cow stuff is on at South St. Joseph, they being marketed from Texas, southern and western Kansas, western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, which fact, coupled with the quarantine offerings, has had a bad effect on the market for native grassers and underfed grades.

All of the markets last week received too many cattle for the good of prices, which declined sharply. This had an adverse effect on the local trade. Good to choice corn cattle were in relatively light quota and showed a loss of only about 10@15c., with Kansas beeves that were ripe going at \$5.30. Common and medium grassers and underfed grades made up a big share of the arrivals and bore the brunt of the break, which was mostly 25@35c. Cow stuff was in better proportion than of late and there was a sympathetic decline of 25@35c. with steers. The movement of stock cattle was some better and arrivals were larger in numbers, and values lost fully 25c.

Supplies in the quarantine division were fairly good, with Oklahoma and the Indian territory being the main contributors. Steers were in better quota than of late and while the demand was good prices broke 25@35c. Cow stuff was in excellent request at a 10@20c. lower range of prices. Calves advanced 25c.

There was a falling off in receipts of hogs last week, which had the effect of causing a sharp rally in prices. The quality of the offerings continued good and weights showed up strong. The tops to-day were made at \$5.55, with the bulk selling at \$5.30@5.50.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week were predominated by Utah, Idaho and Wyoming sheep, with a light quota of lambs included, and decreased number of natives. The demand was generally good and the

trend of prices was lower, in sympathy with the almost demoralized conditions east. Ewes suffered the least, with a decline of 10@15c., but other mutton grades and the good class of lambs broke 25c., while common and bucky lambs were 35@50c. lower.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were 45,300; last week, 53,700; same week last year, 67,000. Fat steers have sold strong every day this week until yesterday. Fancy cattle sold Wednesday at \$5.55, best price for several months. Vigorous telegraphing brought in large numbers Thursday with a 10c. decline. Choice steers sold up to \$5.55. Grass steers and cows are 10c. better for the week and veal calves 30c. higher. Stockers and feeders are 25c. higher on short supplies, and bring from 3c. to 4.20c. Healthy market has been the rule this week.

Hog receipts were this week 41,100; last week, 37,200; same week last year, 31,400. Tendency of hog prices at Kansas City has been upward past week, and 20c. have been added since last Friday. Supplies continue short and competition is keen. There is a good shipping demand for light weights, which keeps same at a stiff premium. Top to-day for light hogs is \$5.65, with bulk of sales at \$5.30@5.45, and top for weights above 250 at \$5.40.

Sheep receipts this week were 19,000; last week, 17,100; same week last year, 19,000. Westerns have made up most of the sheep receipts here the past week. Market has averaged steady on muttons except for 10c. loss on Tuesday. Lambs have been steady, with an advance of 10c. on Thursday. Feeding sheep and lambs are in strong request at 3@3.25c. for sheep and 4c. for lambs. Killing muttons bring around 3.50c., and lambs 4.75@5.25c.

Hides unchanged. Green salted, 7½c.; under 40 pounds, 7c.; bulls, 7c.; glue, 4c.; green horse hides, \$2@3; dry flint, 13½c.

Packers' purchases for this week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	10,468	8,201	2,592
Fowler .....	1,632	5,807	687
Schwarzchild .....	2,702	5,626	3,655
Swift .....	7,295	5,378	2,474
Cudahy .....	4,065	4,983	2,147
Ruddy .....	602	98	264

### SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 8:

Chicago .....	65,707
Kansas City .....	12,809
Omaha .....	15,853
St. Joseph .....	9,467
St. Louis .....	10,388
Milwaukee .....	652
Cudahy .....	292
Wichita .....	29
Ft. Worth .....	1,276
Cincinnati .....	1,784

### RATES OF INSPECTION.

To reduce the cost of meat inspection, the Butchers' Association of Duderstadt, Germany, have decided the installation of a li-



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We believe that the old-time blacksmith and wheelwright turned out some mighty durable wagons and used honest judgment in selecting the stock to go into them.

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Send for Catalogue.

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censed veterinarian, who is to take care of that branch of their business. The cost of inspection in vogue at present amounts to from \$125 to \$175 for each individual butcher, while a veterinarian can be had for \$750 per year, with the privilege of private practice granted him.—International Fleischer Zeitung.

### COMBUSTIBLE GASES ESCAPING FROM AN ANIMAL.

In connection with respiration, calorimeter experiments with steers, which are being carried on at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, J. A. Fries determined the amount of methane in a current of air drawn through the respiration chamber by passing an aliquot portion of this current through absorbers containing sulphuric acid and soda lime to remove water and carbon dioxide, and then through a copper tube filled with platinized kaolin, and heated to a dull red, and finally through other absorbers, which collected the water and carbon dioxide formed by the combustion of the methane. It was found that when the steer received 5,400 gm. of hay daily, the methane carbon was equal to 6.14 per cent. of the total carbon. When 5,750 gm. of hay were fed the percentage was 6.09, but when the ration was reduced to 3,250 the percentage was only 5.74, and when the hay was increased to 7,000 gm. the percentage was 7.63. The amount of combustible gases in the air was very minute and that of free hydrogen less than 19.5 c.c. in 100 liters of air reduced to 0 deg. and 7.60 mm.—Proc. Soc. Prom. Agr. Sci.

## "ANY OLD THING"

will do in some plants but progressive people want "EUREKA" PACKING. One half in price, double service, better results. There are imitations. We make INDICATORS, SEPARATORS, Etc.

**JAMES L. ROBERTSON & SONS, New York**



## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
Rialto Building.

## STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Aug. 4.....	2,731	1,648	7,156	17,217
Wednesday, Aug. 5.....	27,183	1,023	28,459	23,740
Thursday, Aug. 6.....	9,430	1,051	24,572	12,971
Friday, Aug. 7.....	3,633	333	21,022	4,741
Saturday, Aug. 8.....	153	10	9,873	3,090
Monday, Aug. 10.....	27,987	878	39,000	27,588
Tuesday, Aug. 11.....	4,000	1,500	14,006	24,000

This week.....	31,987	2,078	59,000	51,588
Last week.....	28,934	2,390	40,790	39,927
Cor. week 1902.....	25,520	1,770	42,435	33,921
Official last week.....	69,355	4,777	124,725	82,049
Official 1902.....	44,390	4,672	107,590	70,144

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ago.....	2,917	...	1,904	2,192
Monday.....	6,179	37	7,697	1,642
Tuesday.....	3,000	50	3,000	2,000

This week.....	9,179	87	10,697	3,642
Last week.....	8,649	12	9,400	3,673
Cor. week 1902.....	5,156	171	11,157	6,003
Official last week.....	25,414	212	26,227	17,533
Official year ago.....	11,630	216	21,004	7,129

Receipts at Chicago stockyards for the year to date, with comparative figures:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cars.
1903.....	1,975,644	4,536,728	2,250,893	73,985	170,284
1902.....	1,625,280	4,990,218	2,149,935	72,235	162,040
Inc.....	350,364	...	100,958	850	17,744
Dec.....	450,500	...	...	...	...

## CATTLE.

Fancy steers.....	\$5.15@5.45
Good to choice steers.....	4.75@ 5.20
Fair to good steers.....	4.50@ 5.00
Common to fair steers.....	3.90@ 4.40
Choice cows and heifers.....	3.00@ 3.50
Good to choice cows and heifers.....	3.00@ 3.50
Fair cows and heifers.....	2.75@ 3.00
Cutters.....	2.50@ 2.90
Canners.....	1.75@ 2.75
Stags.....	3.75@ 4.75
Good to choice bulls.....	3.75@ 4.25
Common to fair bologna bulls.....	2.75@ 3.40
Good to choice stockers and feeders.....	4.00@ 4.30
Medium stockers and feeders.....	3.25@ 3.75
Inferior stockers and feeders.....	2.50@ 3.00
Choice calves, 100@150 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00
Common to choice calves, 175@400 lbs.....	3.00@ 5.50

## HOGS.

Good to choice, 245@400 lbs.....	\$5.55@5.77½
Common to good, 245@440 lbs.....	5.20@ 5.60
Good to prime, 190@245 lbs.....	5.65@ 5.75
Assorted light, 100@190 lbs.....	5.70@ 5.85
Mixed, 200@245 lbs.....	5.20@ 5.60
Light mixed, 200@245 lbs.....	5.35@ 5.65
Pigs.....	5.30@ 6.00

## SHEEP.

Good wethers.....	\$3.50@3.75
Fair to choice ewes.....	3.25@ 3.50
Fair to good ewes.....	3.00@ 3.25
Good to choice lambs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Fair to good lambs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Common lambs.....	4.50@ 5.00
Good to choice bucks.....	3.50@ 3.75

During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 8, the following number of hogs were purchased in Chicago by:

Armour & Co.....	27,000
Anglo-American.....	15,000
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	7,000

Continental.....	4,400
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Swift & Co.....	18,300
Lipton & Co.....	6,000
Schwarzschild & Salsberger.....	7,300
Butchers.....	7,200
Shippers.....	23,500
Speculators.....	13,500
Total.....	120,200

## GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.)

**CATTLE.**—Notwithstanding the large number of cattle received here this week, the supply of the best grades has ruled comparatively scarce, and as we have predicted recently, the strong demand for all kinds of good cattle is very apparent and in our judgment will continue so. Undoubtedly the fear of a good corn crop is one of the reasons for rushing in so many of these unmatured cattle. The best grades of corn-fed cattle are selling here largely for \$5.40@5.60; good to choice, \$5@5.40; fair to good, \$4.50@5; common grades, \$4@4.50.

Stock and feeder market has ruled very dull during the week and prices are gradually easing off. The feeders are naturally holding off and are very determined in their efforts to buy these cattle worth the money this year. Their experience in feeding high-priced cattle has been very disastrous in the past and they will endeavor to use their judgment and not get caught for the coming year; that being done, the business will be on a much better basis and feeders will get something for their corn. The best feeders are selling from \$3.75@4.25, with a very good class of cattle selling \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.50@3.25.

Butcher stock market has ruled rather firm, especially on the good grades of corn-fed stock—the best cows selling from \$3.75@4.50; fair to good, \$3@3.50; cutters, \$2.60@2.85; canners, \$2@2.40; common grades, \$1.50@2.

**HOGS.**—A very strong demand has been noticed here during the past few days on hogs, and packers took hold very freely and rather stimulates us to think the present prices are very satisfactory and that the best consuming period we have had during the year will be the next three months, and the present strong cash demand looks as though the packers would be willing to take hogs freely around present prices. The quality continues very good this week, a very large percentage of the receipts being very prime hogs of all weights—looks like the large feeders were cutting loose. From the best information we can obtain there will be a liberal run of hogs right along and would not advise buying expecting the market to go up continually.

The receipts to-day were much larger than expected, quality the best for many weeks and prices 10@15c. lower. We quote: Prime medium and prime heavy, \$5.50@5.70; fair

to good heavy mixed hogs, \$5.30@5.50; good to choice light mixed, \$5.45@5.75; fair to good heavy packing, \$5.25@5.40; assorted pigs and light hogs, \$5.70@5.90.

**SHEEP.**—The receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, a large percentage of them consisting of Westerns. The best Western sheep are selling around \$3.75; bulk, \$3@3.50; best Western lambs, \$5.50@5.75; native lambs about 6c.

The supply of feeders of all kinds is very moderate and the demand seems to be far in excess of the supply. A great many feeders are here from all over the country that cannot be supplied. Undoubtedly there will be a great many sheep and lambs fed this year, as this has proved one of the most successful branches of the business.

## TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
George M. Starns & Son.)

Provisions have been reasonably steady the past week, but closed somewhat irregular: Sept. pork, 37½c. lower; while May pork is 22½c. higher; Sept. lard, 7½c. higher, and Sept. ribs 25c. lower.

The lard trade shows some improvement; hence market is fractionally higher on options, and is quoted here as decided firmer on cash, loose lard selling within 70c. of the Sept. option, against a discount of 90c. to 95c. a week or two ago, and tierced lard is quoted at 15c. under, instead of 25@27½c. under, but we still hear of considerable sales made by outside packers as low as 40c. under Sept., with equal freights east. The Liverpool market has advanced several shillings and altogether there is an appearance of a better trade from foreign buyers, and the domestic situation is likely to improve also, provided hog receipts fall off as usual at this season of the year.

The demand for meats is reported as excellent from the South, but is still largely supplied by the branch houses of the larger packers, leaving the smaller packers very little opportunity to unload their product as yet. The sharp advance in corn to-day apparently stimulated the demand for May pork, as this option was bid up 20@25c. per barrel on rather free buying by outside commission houses, which looked like a country speculative demand, based on the higher corn prices.

Receipts of hogs west, which have fallen off for several days past, showing very little over last year and some days a decrease, were larger again to-day—83,000 against 61,500 last week, and 64,900 last year.

Packers generally are inclined to help an advance along, if there is any show for starting one, and with any reasonable encouragement we would expect somewhat better prices in the near future.

Close.—\$13.27½ Sept. pork, \$13.22½ May;

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\$8 Sept. lard, \$7.70 Oct.; \$7.82½ Sept. ribs, \$7.70 Oct.

**LARD.**—Cash market declined 7½c., closing at \$7.85. Loose, \$7.30. Shipments, 1,900 tons, against 2,900 tons same day a year ago. Liverpool, is. higher, at 39s. 6d. Hog receipts west, 83,000, against 62,000 last week and 65,000 a year ago. Estimated to-morrow, 26,000. Top price to-day, \$5.80; lean lard, 7½c.; extra neutral, 7¼@8c. Market opened 2½@5c. lower, as receipts of hogs were considerably over the estimates and prices at the yards 5@10c. lower. There was rather free commission selling, supposed to be for outside packers, resulting in a further decline of 10c., but just at the close support was afforded by commission houses apparently acting for the "bull" leaders, and market rallied 5c., closing strong.

**STEARINES.**—It is reported that further stocks have changed hands on prime oleo-stearine, at 7¼c.; No. 2, 6¼@7c.; lard stearine, 8½c.; mutton stearine, nominally 7¼c.; tallow stearine, 5¼c.; grease stearine, 4¼@4¾c., according to quality.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—Prices have undergone a sharp decline, and while most of the makers are generally asking 7½c. for extra oleo oil, several lots are offered considerably under this price. No. 2, 6½@7c.; No. 3, 5½@5¾c.; oleo stock, 6@6½c.

**TALLOW.**—There continues to be a better feeling and several lots have been sold at prices unchanged to a shade higher. Edible, 4½@5c.; prime packers, 4¼@4½c.; No. 1 packers, 4¼@4½c.; No. 2, 3¼@3½c.; city renderers, 4¼@4½c.; No. 2 country, 3½c.; B country, 4½@4¾c.; prime country, 4½@4¾c.; choice renderers, 4¾c. London cables report 1,500 casks offered, about 400 sold, at unchanged prices.

**GREASES.**—Prices are about unchanged, stocks are pretty closely cleaned up and there is a fair inquiry. A white, 4¼@4½c.; B, 4¼@4½c.; house, 3½c.; yellow, 3¾c.; brown, 3¾@3½c.; glue stock, 3¾c.; neat-foot stock, 3½@3¾c.; bone, 3½@4c.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Bleachable prime summer yellow is offered at 39@39½c.; no demand. Off summer yellow, soap grade, 32c.; Bleachable prime summer yellow, for Sept. and Oct. delivery, offered at 34½c. All c. i. f. Chicago, loose. Crude in the Valley, 23@33c., according to quality.

**COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.**—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. F. A., 2@2½c.; regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1c.

#### PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 12.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11¼; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 9¾; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 9¾; do., 18-20 ave., nominally 9¾@9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6¾; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 6½; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 6½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 6¾; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 6¾; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 11¼; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 12; do., 10@12 ave., nominally 10½.

#### CHICAGO PICKINGS.

The offices of the Sprague Canning Company were not damaged to any large extent by the fire which broke out on Monday morning in the Bonheur Building.

There has been as yet little progress made by the Chicago S. Y. & T. Co. in their new venture of attracting business to their location, so remote from the present packing-house district.

The Chicago Cow Storage Company, of Sixteenth street and Indiana avenue, has opened up for business.

There is a rumor abroad that operations at the plant of the Chicago Cash Register Company were about to be resumed, and that they would be on a more extensive scale than before. No official confirmation is at hand.

There is considerable complaint because there is more than one packinghouse schedule, many holding that there should be no distinction between Chicago and other places in the West. There should be but one tariff.

The Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, are now pushing their renovated butter in a most effective way. There is a large and growing demand for their Diamond "C" brand in one-pound cartons at 16c.

An expert crackman opened the safe of the Stockyards Packing Company, 41 Fifth avenue, Chicago, withdrew cash to the extent of \$200, and made his exit unnoticed. The theft was not discovered until several hours later.

Mr. Mumme, of Mumme & Schultz, Hamburg, Germany, arrived here on Saturday. He comes on a special mission with a view of strengthening his connections to a particular line of goods, of which his house are specialists. He does not think that the new German tariff law will greatly affect his firm's business.

#### CATTLE MEN SUED.

Dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says that three suits were filed in the United States District Court this week by the United States Attorney against extensive cattle ranch firms in Western Kansas, charging them with having government land under fence. The Circle Land and Cattle Company, in Sherran and Wallace counties, is charged with having 14,000 acres unlawfully fenced, the C. P. Dewey Cattle Company 8,000 acres in Cheyenne, and the Mills-Wood Cattle Company about ten sections. Twelve other suits of the same nature are in course of preparation. This land is all in the Dodge City, Wichita and Wakeny land office districts. The penalty is a heavy fine if found guilty.

#### COST OF MEAT DELIVERY.

It costs the packer 10c. per 100 lbs. to deliver carcass meats to butcher shops in large centers and more in smaller places. The average carcass weighs 600 lbs. The cost per carcass is, therefore, 60c. The free delivery of 1,000,000 carcasses per year would mean an annual expense of \$3,600,000. Meat profits are small on the average to permit such a cost without charge to the meat.

#### GERMAN SAUSAGE WAS ROTTEN.

The Food Commissioner of Minnesota examined some imported German sausages the other day. He found no preservatives, but, horrors! he finds that the sausages were made of putrid meat, or became putrid after making. He turned the stuff over to the bacteria man. Yet some of these commissioners insist that borax should not be put in this class

#### CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

##### RANGE OF PRICES.

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept .....	8.02	8.10	8.02	8.07
Oct .....	7.80	7.80	7.77	7.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept .....	7.92	7.97	7.92	7.97
Oct .....	7.75	7.82	7.75	7.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept .....	13.37	13.42	13.27	13.42
Oct .....	13.32	13.32	13.20	13.20

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept .....	8.12	8.12	8.06	8.07
Oct .....	7.80	7.82	7.77	7.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept .....	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.92
Oct .....	7.85	7.85	7.77	7.77
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept .....	13.45	13.45	13.35	13.35
Oct .....	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept .....	8.02	8.05	7.95	8.00
Oct .....	7.72	7.75	7.67	7.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept .....	7.90	7.92	7.82	7.82
Oct .....	7.75	7.80	7.70	7.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept .....	13.30	13.37	13.22	13.27
Oct .....	13.30	13.30	13.12	13.12

THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept .....	8.00	8.07	7.97	8.05
Oct .....	7.65	7.72	7.65	7.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept .....	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85
Oct .....	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept .....	13.10	13.27	13.10	13.25
Oct .....	13.00	13.05	12.95	13.05

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept .....	8.05	8.07½	7.95	8.02½
Oct .....	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept .....	7.87½	7.87½	7.75	7.77½
Oct .....	7.82½	7.82½	7.80	7.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept .....	13.20	13.22½	13.10	13.17½
Oct .....	...	...	...	13.02½

of goods to keep them on their journey and until eaten. Some people prefer rotten meat to the word "chemical," though salt and a lot of other comparatively harmless things come under that derisive term.

#### A TWO-TON CHEESE.

New York State will attempt the manufacture of a two-ton cheese for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair next year. Canada had one at the Chicago World's Fair which weighed 2,220 pounds. It was from one day's milking of 1,000 cows, and about perfumed the whole Liberal Arts Building before it was subdued. The Empire State will try to make the biggest cheese the world ever saw, and it ought to radiate odors over quite an area and before the show is over create a very loud protest from the sensitive ladies.

#### SWIFT GETS CONTRACT.

Swift & Company have been awarded the contract for supplying meats for the Wisconsin State institutions for three months. The Chicago concern bid close for this State business.

# MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO.

### FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 185 per unit.....	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30
Underground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30
Underground tank, 9 and 305, ton.....	21.00
Underground tank, 6 and 305, ton.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

### HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	7.85
Prime steam.....	7.75
Neutral.....	7.75
Compound.....	6.94

### STEARINES.

Oleo.....	7.74
Lard.....	8.54
Grouse, W.....	8.54
Grouse, B.....	8.54
Grouse, Y.....	4.44

### OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	.90
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	.49
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	.58
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	.66
Oleo Oil, extra.....	7.74
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	7.74
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4.75
No. 2.....	4.75
Edible.....	5.00
City renderers.....	4.75

### GREASE.

Brown.....	3.75
Yellow.....	3.75
White, A.....	4.00
Bone.....	3.75

### CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4.75
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10.75
Borax.....	7.25
Sugar.....	3.75
Pure, open kettle.....	3.75
White, clarified.....	4.75
Plantation, granulated.....	5.00
Yellow, clarified.....	4.75
Salt.....	3.75
Ashion, in bags, 224 lb.....	2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

### COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.37
Barrels.....	1.07

## BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	18.00

### EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.35
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	10.25
Plate beef.....	9.75
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	12.75
Extra clear pork.....	17.00

## DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/2
Insides.....	Not Quoted.
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/2
Reg. cloths.....	10 1/2

## SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	14 1/2
Shoulders.....	8
Picnics.....	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.....	15

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tea.....	5 1/2
Lard substitute, tea.....	7 1/2
Lard compound.....	7 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tea.
Half barrels.....	1/2 c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea.

## BUTTERINE.

### F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	10
No. 2, natural color.....	11 1/2
No. 3, natural color.....	14
No. 4, natural color.....	15

### F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11
No. 2, natural color.....	14
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/2
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/2

## BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	12 1/2
California, boneless.....	12 1/2
Roiled shoulders.....	12 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	\$8.45
Short clears.....	7.00
Plates, regular.....	7.00
American shoulders.....	7.00

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	12
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
" " medium, each.....	5
" " small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

## SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salsami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	15
D'Arice H. C.....	19
Italian Salsami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	5 1/2
Frankfurts.....	7 1/2
Head, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	8 1/2
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Berliner Ham.....	7 1/2
Polish.....	7 1/2
Veal Ham.....	7 1/2
Pork Sausage.....	7 1/2

## VINEGAR PICKLE-COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	3.25
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	4.90

## DRESSED BEEF.

Fair Cows.....	5
Good Young Cows.....	5 1/2
Native Heifers.....	6
Texas Steers.....	7 1/2
Western Steers.....	7 1/2
Native Steers.....	7 1/2

## BEEF CUTS.

Loins.....	No. 1.	No. 2.	No.
Short Loins.....	10	18 1/2	18
Ribs.....	14	18 1/2	18
Tenderloins.....	15	18 1/2	18

Chucks.....	5 1/2	4 1/2
Plates.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Round.....	7	6
Rolls boneless.....	9 1/2	10
Shoulder 10 lb. boneless.....	4 1/2	5
Rump Butts, boneless.....	4 1/2	5
Chucks, boneless.....	4 1/2	5
Strip Loins.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beef Ham Sets.....	4 1/2	5 1/2

## BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tender.....	4 1/2
Flank steak.....	7 1/2
Trimming.....	4
Shanks.....	3 1/2
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/2
Livers.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/2
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	3 1/2
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

## CALVES.

Carcass.....	7
Forces.....	8
Hinds.....	9
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

## MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/2
Ewes (carcass).....	8
Yearlings (carcass).....	9
Wethers (carcass).....	8
Mutton (racks).....	8
Mutton, legs.....	2
Mutton, breasts.....	2 1/2
Mutton, stews.....	2 1/2
Lamb (racks).....	9
Lamb, loins.....	16
Lamb, saddles.....	16
Lamb, legs.....	16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	8c. pair

## PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	8
Tenderloins.....	15
Pork Loins.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	5
Butts.....	8
Shoulders.....	7 1/2
Shoulders (skinned).....	7 1/2
Trimming.....	4
Pigs' Tails.....	3
Heads (per pound).....	2 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	3 1/2
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4
Hocks.....	5
Cheek Meat.....	3 1/2
Neck Bones.....	1 1/2
Backfat.....	7 1/2
Flux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	35
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2 1/2
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3 1/2
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/2
Tongues.....	9

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/2 per lb.
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/2
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

## SOUTH WATER STREET

### VEAL.

50 to 60 lb.....	6
65 to 75 lb.....	7
80 to 125 lb.....	9

### BUTTER.

First.....	17 1/2
Creams extra.....	15
Seconds.....	15

### EGGS.

Fresh.....	13 1/2
Storage Packed.....	14 1/2
Seconds.....	13

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood  
**FINE BURL IPS**—for canvassing hams and  
bacon.

**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.

**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer**  
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.



## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 3.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	1,437	1,408	51,168	6,716	
Sixtieth street .....	1,500	80	5,132	3,338	
Fortieth street .....				11,887	
West Shore R. R. ....	284	63		600	
Lehigh Valley .....	5,533				2,906
Balt. & Ohio .....			1,562		
Weehawken .....	1,157		600		
Scattering .....		79	84		
Totals .....	10,311	123	6,679	57,307	21,519
Totals last week .....	10,379	122	11,167	48,400	23,936

## WEEKLY EXPORTS

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., So. Victorian ..	106		2,500
Morris Beef Co., So. Majestic ..			1,400
Morris Beef Co., So. Celtic ..			2,400
Swift Beef Co., So. Victorian ..	163		
Swift Beef Co., So. Majestic ..			1,400
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Victorian	287	1,019	
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Minn.			
tonka .....	375		
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Toronto ..	390		
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, So. Victorian	286		
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, So. Minnetonka	375		1,890
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, So. Toronto	260		
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, So. St. Paul			1,257
Armour & Co., So. St. Paul ..			2,450
Armour & Co., So. Victorian ..			1,900
W. H. Dean, So. Titian ..	311		
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Campana			1,700
Total exports .....	2,555	1,019	16,897
Total exports last week .....	3,671	890	18,795
Boston exports this week .....			5,150
Baltimore exports this week .....	1,580	1,160	
Philadelphia exports this week ..	304		1,498
Montreal exports this week .....	5,398		
To London .....	2,208	904	4,040
To Liverpool .....	4,282	2,982	15,708
To Glasgow .....	1,364	281	
To Bristol .....	350		
To Hull .....	150		
To Manchester .....	311		
To Dublin .....	240		
To Southampton .....			5,707
Totals to all ports .....	9,906	4,167	23,515
Totals to all ports last week .....	12,272	5,144	37,374

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers .....	\$5.15 @ \$5.50
Medium to fair native steers .....	4.50 @ 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers .....	4.25 @ 4.60
Oxen and stags .....	3.25 @ 4.00
Bulls and dry cows .....	1.75 @ 4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago ..	7.10 @ 7.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected .....	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Live veal calves, good to prime .....	100 lb 8 @ 8 1/4

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) .....	@ 8.25
Hogs, medium .....	6.30 @ 6.40
Hogs, light to medium .....	6.45 @ 6.50
Pigs .....	6.70 @ 6.85
Roughs .....	6.25 @ 6.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected .....	per lb. 7
Spring lambs, good to choice .....	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, culls .....	6 1/2
Sheep, selected .....	per 100 lb. 4 1/4
Sheep, medium to good .....	per 100 lb. 4
Sheep, culls .....	per 100 lb. 3

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy .....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light .....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair, native .....	7 1/2 @ 8

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy .....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light .....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Native, com. to fair .....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy .....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light .....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair, Texan .....	6 @ 6 1/2

Good to choice hatters .....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair hatters .....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows .....	5 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair cows .....	5 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags .....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags .....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy Holstein bulls .....	5 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	12 @ 13

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb. ....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb. ....	12 1/2 @ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb. ....	8 1/4 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good .....	7 1/2 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, common .....	5 @ 6

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs .....	@ 9
Hogs, heavy .....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb. ....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 160 lb. ....	8 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb. ....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice .....	per lb. @ 11
Spring lambs, good .....	@ 10 1/4
Spring lambs, culls .....	@ 9
Sheep, choice .....	@ 7
Sheep, medium to good .....	@ 6 1/4
Sheep, culls .....	@ 5 1/2

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb. ....	@ 16
Spring chickens Western per lb. ....	@ 16
Spring chickens Southern per lb. ....	@ 15
Fowls per lb. ....	@ 13 1/4
Roosters per lb. ....	@ 8
Turkeys per lb. ....	@ 11
Ducks average Western per pair .....	75 @ 80
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pr. ....	40 @ 70
Geese Western per pair .....	1.18 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair ..	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair .....	@ 30
Live pigeons young per pair .....	@ 25

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average .....	@ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average .....	@ 14
Smoked hams, heavy .....	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light .....	@ 8 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy .....	@ 8 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless .....	@ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in) .....	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef salt .....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@ 13
Smoked shoulders .....	@ 8
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@ 9
Fresh pork loins, city .....	13 @ 13 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb .....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb .....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb .....	75.00
Horns .....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality .....	270 @ 280

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues .....	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues .....	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded .....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal .....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef .....	15c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver .....	20c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys .....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys .....	14c to 24c a piece
Livers, beef .....	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails .....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef .....	10c to 15c a piece
Bolls, beef .....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western .....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries .....	6c to 8c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt. ....	@ 25

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen .....	@ 35.75
XX sheep, per dozen .....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen .....	@ 3.75
Blind baby sheep .....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby .....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen .....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen .....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen .....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen .....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs .....	@ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle .....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles .....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle .....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow .....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings .....	
Hoc. American, in tea of obis., per lb. F.O.B. ....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago .....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y. ....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb. ....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y. ....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb. ....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago .....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y. ....	37
Beef, middles, per lb. ....	8
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's .....	\$4.00 @ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's .....	\$4.00 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/4	22 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19 1/4	19 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	....
Allspice.....	06 1/4	08 1/4
Coriander.....	09 1/4	06
Mace.....	35	40

## SALTPETRE.

Crude .....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated .....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals .....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Powdered .....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra .....	21
1 extra .....	17
1 .....	16
1X moulding .....	15
1X .....	14 1/4
1 .....	14
1 .....	13
1 .....	12
1 .....	11
1 .....	10
1 .....	9
2 .....	9

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins .....	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk .....	13
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 .....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk .....	10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lb .....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers .....	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers .....	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up .....	piece 1.80
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up .....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up .....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb .....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb .....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips .....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips .....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips .....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips .....	piece 1.10
Branded kips .....	piece 90
Branded skins .....	piece 50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICKED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, avg. best .....	13 @ 15
Old .....	14 @ 15
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb. ....	25 @ 28
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb. ....	22 @ 23
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb. ....	18 @ 20
Western, dry-picked, per lb. ....	18 @ 18
Western, scalded, per lb. ....	16 @ 17
Southern, scalded, small, per lb. ....	12 @ 13
Fowls—Western, scalded, fancy .....	@ 12 1/2
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy .....	@ 13
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked .....	12 1/2 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded .....	12 @ 12 1/2
Old Cocks .....	@ 9 1/4
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb. ....	@ 17 1/4
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen .....	2.50 @ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen .....	@ 2.35
Dark, per dozen .....	



## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$21.00	@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	23.50	@24.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.00	@ 2.05
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.05	@ 2.10
Bone black, sp-ut, per ton.....	13.00	@13.70
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, C. I., N. Y.....	2.80	@ 2.95
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 25 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@22.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.07½	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@ 3.05
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50	@ 8.75
The same, dried.....	2.75	@ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$3.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46½ p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.05	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 34 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.39	@ .40

## OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	7/6	6/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	17c
Cheese.....	30/	35/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	35/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/8	2/3	16c

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended August 8, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Aug. 8, 1903.	Week Aug. 9, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Aug. 8, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	538	315	29,752
Continent.....	373	583	17,054
So. & Cen. Am.....	210	127	15,099
West Indies.....	1,253	514	48,907
Br. No. Am. Col.....	15	318	8,717
Other countries.....	20	78	1,025
Totals.....	2,544	2,235	117,554

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
	Week Aug. 8, 1903.	Week Aug. 9, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Aug. 8, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	8,570,126	9,779,774	400,724,056
Continent.....	1,590,598	806,591	43,064,068
So. & Cen. Am.....	96,525	46,775	4,069,175
West Indies.....	229,850	—	81,150
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	—	—
Other countries.....	29,075	29,800	3,515,325
Totals.....	10,506,144	10,907,192	480,825,370

LARD, POUNDS.			
	Week Aug. 8, 1903.	Week Aug. 9, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Aug. 8, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	3,176,229	4,684,593	209,497,290
Continent.....	4,606,595	3,491,258	190,058,125
So. & Cen. Am.....	182,470	334,620	12,967,271
West Indies.....	811,210	330,445	27,692,211
Br. No. Am. Col.....	1,215	84,840	299,456
Other countries.....	1,240	94,940	2,182,700
Totals.....	8,778,959	9,021,026	442,677,053

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	2,313	5,578,475	4,615,320
Boston.....	150	2,608,450	611,315
Portland, Me.....	—	986,475	57,500
Philadelphia.....	—	288,753	1,217,750
Baltimore.....	—	35,290	761,761
Newport News.....	—	—	1,055,880
New Orleans.....	81	73,275	183,900
Mobile.....	—	50,875	113,450
Montreal.....	—	883,551	162,093
Totals.....	2,544	10,506,144	8,778,959

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, 1903, to Aug. 8, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Aug. 8, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	23,510,800	24,733,000	1,222,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	400,825,370	537,019,148	76,193,778
Lard, lbs.....	442,677,053	427,568,791	15,108,262

GENERAL MARKETS  
LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.—Beef—Extra mess, 62s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 70s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 60s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland light, 52s. 6d.; short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 53s.; long middles, heavy, 52s.; short clear, 47s.; clear bellies, 53s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 37s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 38s.; American refined in pails, 39s. Cheese—American finest colored, 49s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s. 3d. Turpentine spirits, 41s. 6d. Rosin common, 5s. 3d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 24s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 20s. Petroleum, refined (London), 5 11-16d.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, 7.80c.; city steam, 7@7.10c.; refined, Continent, tierces, 8.25c.; do., South America, tierces, 8.70c.; do., kegs, 9.70c.; compound, 7.12½@7.25c.

## HOG MARKETS.

August 14.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 17,000; 5@10c. higher: \$4.95@5.55.  
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$5.20@5.62½.  
OMAHA—Receipts, 8,000; higher, \$5.10@5.35.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$5.40@5.80.  
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 30 cars; about steady; \$5.60@6.00.  
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 35 cars; slow; \$5.75@6.10.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is no change to report in the oleo-oil market, either here or abroad, for the week under review, choice oil 44 florins, business slow; butterine business in Europe steady, neutral lard 47 florins; no business yet in new crop cotton oil. The corn crop looks favorable and ought to bring lower prices for provisions next Winter.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

We have no change to report in the market for ammoniates the past week. Business is rather dull, there being very little inquiry and few sales reported; prices are unchanged.

We quote: Ground tankage, 11-12 and 10, \$2.30 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.20 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6 and 25, \$15.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20@2.22½ per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.57½ and 10@2.60 and 10, c. i. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Sept.-Dec. inclusive, \$3.05@3.07½, c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.12½@2.15; Sept.-Dec., \$2.02½@2.05.

## BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from McCormick & Co.)

PEPPER.—No material change in prices, import cost remaining about the same. Last information, Lampong, 12½c., though ruling spot price considerably lower.

CAYENNE.—Zanzibar higher.

CLOVES.—Stationary.

PIMENTO.—The only feature is storms in Jamaica, which may have injured crops, in which event figures will be higher.

NUTMEGS.—Indications point to higher

prices. This is also the state of the mace market.

CASSIAS.—All China grades, including Saigona, very firm. Batavia shows little advance.

GINGER.—Dull with no prospect of any immediate advance.

CARAWAY SEED.—Reports indicate damaged crop. Samples of new crop just received, which show same not to be up to standard.

POPPY SEED.—Firm.

## PALM AND PALM-KERNEL OILS.

The fruits from the four varieties of oil palm growing in Togo have been analyzed with the following results: The pulp contained from 58.5 to 66.5 per cent. of oil, 5.3 to 6.9 per cent. of moisture and 28.2 to 35.8 per cent. of residue. The kernels gave the following results: Oil 43.7 to 49.2; moisture, 5.9 to 8.2, and residue 44.9 to 48.1 per cent.

The fruit pulp constitutes from 24 to 70 per cent. of the whole fruit, according to the variety of palm, while the kernel without the shell constitutes from 9 to 25 per cent.—Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry.

## SOLUBLE GREASE.

Duty was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem on a preparation known as "soluble grease," produced by sulfonating tallow. It is used as an alizarine assistant. The importer claimed that the merchandise was more properly a softening than an alizarine assistant and was dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufactured article unenumerated. The Board of General Appraisers, following a ruling of the United States Court, sustained the claim of the importer.—Journal Soc. Chem. Industry.

## SAPONIFICATION BY ACIDS.

Experiments made by J. Lewkowitch are reported in which attempts were made to saponify animal and vegetable fats with hydrochloric acid, as well as tests in which lard was treated with this acid and zinc dust and other substances which it was believed would increase the efficiency of the acid, as the reaction seemed to be catalytic. Data are also given regarding the saponification of fat with ferments. A considerable amount of fat was hydrolyzed by the acid, the portion varying with the different materials and under the experimental conditions. The substances added to the acid did not increase its efficiency.—Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

AUGUST 8.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	300	10,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	100	1,500	—
Omaha.....	500	4,000	—
AUGUST 11.			
Chicago.....	4,000	14,000	24,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha.....	4,000	6,000	—
AUGUST 12.			
Chicago.....	19,500	25,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	6,000	8,500	4,000
AUGUST 13.			
Chicago.....	6,500	32,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha.....	1,500	5,000	4,500
AUGUST 14.			
Chicago.....	3,000	8,000	17,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	2,000	5,000
Omaha.....	1,500	2,000	5,000
St. Louis.....	—	—	—

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## MUST COVER FRESH MEATS.

The city of Columbus, Ga., has passed the following health ordinance, which forbids the exposure of fresh meats:

"Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus, That on and after the passage of this ordinance that butchers and all other parties bringing or conveying fresh meats into the city from the butcher pens, or from other places be required to keep same carefully and securely covered over, in order that said meats cannot be reached by sand or flies until it is delivered at its destination.

"Be it further ordained that for each and every violation of this ordinance the offender shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$10, or sentenced to the chain-gang not less than five days nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the Recorder."

## WHO WOULDN'T BE A HOG?

"Don't be a hog," is the injunction. Out in Macy, Ind., however, it is different. Chief Perfection the Second, an illustrious hog, brought \$35,000 a few days ago over there. How many men are worth \$35,000? Pretty high pork.

## WOULDN'T BURN SUCH A LETTER.

Snyder is a butcher out West. Wikel is a don who threw "goo goo eyes" at Mrs. S. Then he went on a trip and wrote her a letter, adding "burn this." She wouldn't do it for the world, so Snyder got the letter. Here it is:

"I will write you a short letter which you can show to Will. Oh, how I want to kiss you. Do you want to kiss me, dearest Jennie? Be sure to burn this letter, darling, so that Will cannot get hold of it, as there would be trouble then."

After reading it trouble multiplied, and the "false friend" is getting a red-hot old time of it.

## THREATEN TO OPEN MARKETS.

A new phase has hit the Butchers' Association Meat Cutters' Strike at Rochester, N. Y. The meat cutters are threatening to open markets of their own. But, then, they are shy of both cash and credit enough for such a venture. That's just where the odd beers would add up to a tidy sum. This shop opening will not be a success.

## PRESERVING SALT.

R. Thienu, a butcher at Berlin, Germany, was cited before a magistrate and fined \$5 for using a preserving salt in chopped meat. Notwithstanding his having posted several signs in his shop declaring to the public that he was

using such salt the court was not satisfied for the lack of proof that not all of his customers read the signs, in all probability many of them might not be able to read at all, while others again were unconscious of what preserving salt really contained.

## WHAT HE REQUIRED IN A PIG KILLER.

According to the London "Meats Trades' Journal" accomplishments of a scholastic as well as of an agricultural kind are sometimes required to be combined in the same party. The following advertisement in a west of England paper shows what the party wanted in an up-to-date hog killer. The ad. says:

"Healthy young man wanted for small farm; must be early riser and able to kill pigs; preference given to an educated person; will be expected to teach little boy when not required on farm."

## COW BEEF.

Having sold meat from a cow for that of a steer, a butcher at Munich, Germany, had to answer the charge of fraud recently and was fined \$2.50 in consequence.

## TO GLUE LEATHER TO IRON.

To glue leather to iron, says *American Fertilizer*, paint the iron with some kind of lead color, say white lead and lampblack. When dry cover with a cement made as follows: Take the best glue, soak it in cold water till soft, then dissolve in vinegar with a moderate heat, and add one-third of its bulk of white pine turpentine, thoroughly mix and by means of the vinegar make it of the proper consistency to be spread with a brush, and apply it while hot. Draw the leather on quickly and press it tightly in place. If a pulley, draw the leather around as tightly as possible, lap and clamp.

## BUTCHERS MUST CALL FOR MEATS.

The wholesale concerns will discontinue meat deliveries at Newburgh, N. Y. The discontinuance took effect on Monday. The butchers will be required to purchase meats at the coolers and make their own arrangements for its delivery. In this way the butcher can get his meats just when he wishes them and will not have a kick coming on the score of late deliveries and fatty meats. The free delivery system has never been satisfactory to either the packer or the butcher; the one delivering on a route while the other was wishing for his stuff "right away." A small charge (about 25c. per carcass) will be made for those who do not wish the expense of a horse and trap.

## LAIN' HEAVY EGGS.

Everybody has his little scheme these days. Some win on short weights and some by loading the product with a glaze or some other weighty matter. Just now the heavyweight egg man has the call. A man in the Iroquois Salt Company is a poultry fancier. He thinks no hen will lay twins. He doesn't even believe in coating eggs with heavy layers where they are sold by weight. He claims to have a breed of hens that lay heavy yolked fruit. One dozen of his eggs weighed 2 lbs. 1 oz. The conventional hen's eggs, same quantity, same size and on the same scales, weighed 1 lb. 9 ozs. This man's name is Charles A. Toan, of Perry, N. Y. Some schemer may try to imitate Mark Twain's jumping frog by feeding his hens shot to load their eggs.

## NEW RENDERING PLANT.

It is stated that the new fat melting plant at New Haven, Conn., will be ready early in September if present plans do not fail. The co-operative company will have two wagons in Hartford, two in Bridgeport and one wagon each in Danbury and Stamford, Conn. The stock will be shipped from these points to New Haven, where it will be rendered. The plant is rapidly going up. The barns are about ready; so is the main building with its 60-ft. smokestack. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will put in a spur track to accommodate the plant. It will be the biggest factory of its kind in the New England States.

## BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

George Tyson, the well known Kalamazoo, Mich., butcher dropped dead there last week from heart failure.

Emil Heck, a sausage maker at Lawrence, Mass., killed himself because of despondency over love matters.

Peter J. Carroll, the widely known butcher of Albany, N. Y., has died at his home, 272 First street, in that city, after a long illness. He was in business for 30 years.

William Smith, the butcher and pork packer of Pittsburg, Pa., is dead. He died at his home on Charles street, Allegheny.

George A. Phillips, the well known provision man at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is dead. He was highly esteemed.

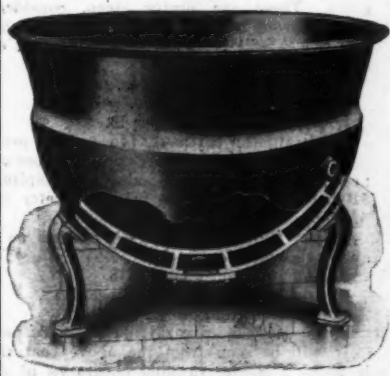
John R. Eaton, the Wilmington, Del., butcher, killed himself Friday of last week at Warwick, Me., while on a visit. He was 74 years old.

## MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Fred. E. Burrell, the Worcester, Mass., butcher, has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

Roxana A. Collins, of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, \$2,312; assets, \$2,140.

August Saugy, the provision dealer of Canal street, Providence, R. I., has assigned. Liabilities, \$35,000; assets, \$20,000.



## Dopp Patented Seamless Steam Jacketed Kettles

Largely used by butchers for sausage, scrapple, etc. If you are interested, write for new catalogue and price list. "A"

**H. W. DOPP CO.,**

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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Cudahy Packing Company is putting in an important branch house at Evansville, Ind.

Sausage makers' strike in Philadelphia, Pa., ended in a big fight last week. One man was shot down.

The Elnert Provision Co., of La Crosse, Wis., has been incorporated to deal in provisions; capital \$5,000.

Fred. Thiele, Sr., the veteran butcher at Milwaukee, Wis., was able, by honest work to will \$35,000 hard-earned dollars at his death.

J. W. Wright sold a heavy veal in Charlottesville, Va., a few days ago. It weighed 236 lbs. and fetched \$12.92. It was a half-breed.

Dr. Friedrich has about succeeded in neutralizing the odors of the Cleveland, O., packinghouse which were for some time protested against.

Ed. Frederick, who died in Tiffin, O., a few days ago, had nine sons. All of them, like himself, owned butcher shops. Ten successful butchers in one family is a record.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is improving its branch house at Pittston, Pa. Manager W. W. Westcott has been making trade so fast that more room was needed, and better facilities.

### NEW SHOPS.

Floyd Ferrell is now running a meat market in Weston, W. Va.

Kolchka & Dixon is the new meat market firm in Oakland, Md.

Bassinger & Swope opened a meat market at Lock Haven, Pa., last week.

John Hetrick and John Longenecker form the new meat market firm at Woodbury, Pa.

Pierce Worrall will run a provision store in the Swayne Block, Kenneth Square, Pa.

It is said that W. F. Schroeder will open a meat market in Big Springs, Tex.

Henry Doer, the East Side butcher at Altoona, Pa., is putting up a meat market there.

The Co-operative Society of Washingtonville, O., contemplate putting in a meat department at Salem, in that State.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

The firm of Moore & Pendergast, at Syracuse, N. Y., has dissolved. John Moore keeps the store at James street and Mich. Pendergast that at the Opera House.

J. J. Lynch has bought the Public Market at Darien, Conn., from the Chicago Packing and Provision Co.

John R. Rutledge now owns Haskins & Wynn's meat market in Pittston, Pa.

A. L. Batdorf, the butcher at Meyersstown, Pa., has decided to discontinue butchering this fall.

Charles Lechner has leased Jacob Bohn's meat market on Main street, Dunkirk, N. Y. He will run it.

### TO PREPARE SHEEPSKINS FOR MATS.

Make a strong lather with hot water and let it stand till cold. Wash the fresh skin in it, carefully squeezing out all the dirt from the wool. Then wash in cold water till all the soap is taken out. Dissolve a pound each of salt and alum in two gallons of hot water and put the skin into a tub sufficiently large for it to be covered. Let it soak for twelve hours, and then hang it over a pole to drain. When well drained, stretch it carefully on a board to dry, and stretch several times while drying. Before it is quite dry, sprinkle on the flesh side 1 ounce each of finely pulverized

alum and saltpetre, rubbing it in well. Try if the wool be firm on the skin. If not, let it remain a day or two, then rub again with alum. Fold the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning them over each day till quite dry. Scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife and rub it with pumice or rotten stone.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

About 6,000 people attended the annual picnic and outing of the butchers at Shooting Park, Dubuque, Ia. Such a big crowd shows the esteem in which the marketmen are held in that section. The meat men paraded in the uniform of their craft—white gowns or frocks, commonly called butchers' aprons.

The State Convention of the New York Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association meets at Niagara Falls this month.

The wholesale and retail meat dealers had a day off together at Reed's Lake, Grand Rapids, Mich., a few days ago. The wholesalers got the best of the retailers in a game of baseball by a score of 11 to 3. The occasion was the annual picnic.

The Meat Cutters carried their struggle with the "boss" butchers further by opening their first meat market in Rochester, N. Y., last Saturday. Wm. Schultz, of Schaad's market, was put in charge. It was stated that John Burkhalter had signed the strike agreement. He is a prominent butcher.

The following report of the Buffalo, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association outing on Thursday of last week has been sent us:

Almost every butcher in Buffalo attended, with his family, the barbecue at Lein's Park, Ebenezer. About 2,000 people were present. Among the politicians present were Fred. O. Murray, Market Clerk Metzler, Gottfried Offerman, Jacob Kissinger and John Stengel.

John Glass, the champion beef-dresser of the United States, and Walter Dennison, the champion beef-dresser of Canada, had a contest. Glass won the contest and with it the championship of the world. His time for the dressing of a 1,400-pound bullock was six minutes and five seconds. Dennison's time was six minutes and thirty-one seconds.

The Buffalo Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association will hold its annual barbecue and horse races on Thursday, Aug. 20, at Adam Hinkley's Williamsville Driving Park. Committee on entries: Charles F. Metz, John Webb and Peter German.

### GOOD RECORD AT CLEVELAND.

The annual barbecue and beef dressing contest of the Cleveland, O., Retail Butchers' Association took place last week at Scenic Park. All the butchers in the city closed their shops at 10 o'clock on the day of the picnic and spent the entire afternoon and evening at the park. An elaborate programme of sports and entertainment had been prepared and a record-breaking crowd went. It was the largest attended butchers' picnic that the city ever held. In the neighborhood of 18,000 people attended. According to A. S. Pickering, who had the management of the picnic this year, the fine day brought out close to 20,000 persons. Roast beef sandwiches were distributed to everybody present. At 3 p. m. a beef dressing contest for the State championship occurred. The former record is held at present by Walter Shields, with the time of 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Following is a list of the sporting events which took place in the afternoon: Ball game between teams from the Central market and the new market, 200-yard running race for boys under fifteen, shoe race, 200-yard running race for butchers, sack race, 100-yard race for single ladies, 100-yard race for butchers' wives, pie eating contest, standing broad

jump, fat women's race, tug of war between butchers from the East and West Sides.

At 8 p. m. a vaudeville entertainment was given. The features were altogether by amateurs and members of the association. The program was as follows: Newsboy quartet, buck and wing dancing by Wallace and O'Boyle, boxing contest in barrels by Charley White and Johnny Black, songs and dances by the Taylor brothers; Huegel brothers, comedians, athletes.

### SOME FAMOUS OLD BUTCHERS.

A rummaging scribe has shaken the dust from old musty books, peeped inside and found out a lot about some famous old butchers.

It may be consoling to butchers to know, as an interesting historical fact, that their trade has perhaps given birth to greater men than any occupation in life, says the Philadelphia Ledger. In ancient times we find that in Athens Lysicles, one of the greatest politicians in that great city, was a butcher and cattle dealer. Caius Terentius Varro, the Roman Consul, a man of extraordinary eloquence and ability, who was unanimously elected by the Romans to command an army of 120,000 men to fight Hannibal, but who was defeated by him at Cannae, was the son of a butcher. When the celebrated white ship went down with the future king of England, in 1120, a butcher of Rouen was saved.

Cardinal Wolsey, lord high chancellor of England and papal legate to Henry VIII., was the son of an Ipswich butcher. The sons of the greatest noblemen in the land were his servants, and he ruled England for twenty years.

The immortal Shakespeare, the greatest poet the world ever knew, was likewise the son of a butcher and draper, and was even when young apprenticed to the trade for a while.

Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," was a butcher's son; so, too, was Mark Akenside, author of "Pleasures of Imagination." Father Hoffotur, whose miracles are widely known in Austria and who was a particular friend of the emperor, was a butcher in early life.

Dick Turpin, the noted highwayman; Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, and Dick Short, the noted Cork Fenian, were all butchers, as was also Legendre, the famous Paris patriot of the revolution.

### NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT MUTTON IS DEAR.

The New Zealand Government, to carry out its proposed retail meat market scheme, has made some estimates. Some of the details have come out. The Premier estimates that it will cost as follows to fit up and man each of those markets in England:

Cost of equipping each market...\$1,000

Cost of running each shop one year. 550

That seems pretty low. Evidently the service of a boy is deemed sufficient and that no bookkeeping or entry clerk will be required.

The scale of prices to the public is also given. These are pretty steep, considering that no profit is sought. The retail at wholesale prices will be, according to present estimates:

Legs of frozen mutton, 14c. per lb.

Shoulders of mutton, 12c. per lb.

Loins of mutton, 12c. per lb.

Lamb (in the carcass), 14c. to 18c. per lb.

As the government figures only 6½ per cent. profit on the first year's sales on a capital of \$10,000 per market, the price is pretty close to wholesale cost.

In the United States fresh mutton on the above classification fetches:

Legs of mutton, 10c. per lb.

Shoulders of mutton, 6½c. per lb.

Loins of mutton, 10½c. per lb.

Lamb (in the carcass), 11c. to 12c. per lb.

It will be seen from the above that there is nothing in the vaunted cheapness of Australian frozen mutton or in its importation to the United States.



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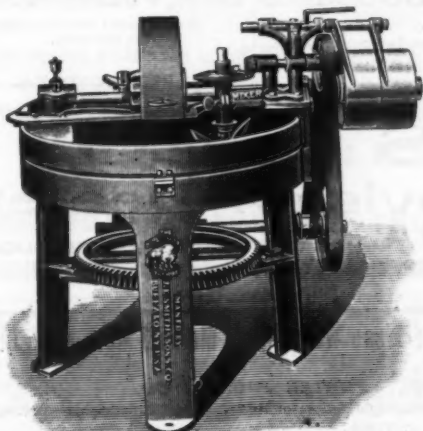
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1. Cuts and mixes the same time.
2. Mixes the spices thoroughly.
3. Mixes the water in thoroughly.
4. Avoids leaving strings.
5. Meat is cut more uniform.
6. Saves the man stirring.
7. Mixes Potato flour thoroughly.
8. Cuts & mixes the speck thoroughly.

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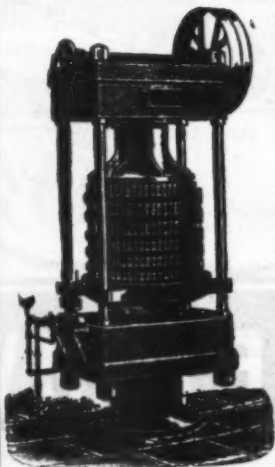
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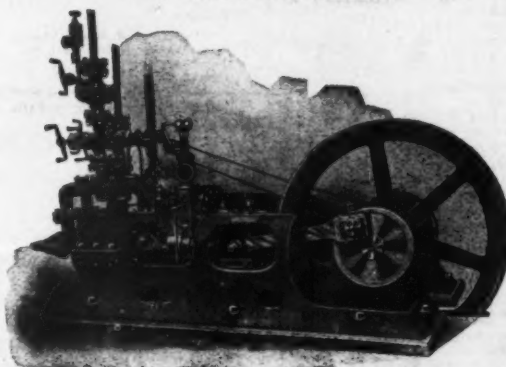
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Levi, North & Co.  
Morris Nelson & Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Salm, Ferd.  
Schulzeberg, H.  
Swift & Company.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## CHAIN CONVEYORS.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## CHAMPAGNE.

Mumm, G. H., & Co.  
Fommery.

## CHEMISTS.

The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Merchants.)

Asprey & Co.  
Ottman & Co., Wm.  
Sterne & Son, G. M.  
Wheeler, T. H., & Co.

## CONDENSERS.

Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

## COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.  
Asprey & Co.  
Kentucky Refining Co.  
Marchants' & Plasters' Oil Co.  
Proctor & Gamble.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co.  
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.

## CROSS OIL FILTERS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## CURING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## DELINTERS.

American Mach. and Const. Co.

## DISINFECTANTS.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.

## DISINTEGRATORS.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Co.

## DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)

American Blower Co.  
Bartlett & Co., C. O.  
Joslin, Schmidt & Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.  
Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.

## ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Levi & Co.

## ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Holtzer-Cabot Elec. Co.  
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.  
Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.  
Sprague Electric Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

## ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

## ENGINEERS' SPECIALTIES.

Langenhelm Co.

## ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Frick Co.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tickle, W. W. (England).  
Wall & Co., George.

## EXHAUST HEADS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## EXHAUST FANS.

American Blower Co.  
Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.

## EXPRESSMEN.

Kaufmann, E.

## FANS AND BLOWERS.

American Blower Co.  
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.  
Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.

## FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.  
Klemm & Co., C. L.  
Lessor, Fred.  
Page, C. S.  
Regal Mfg. Co.

## FED WATER HEATERS.

Stewart Heater Co.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.  
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.  
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.  
Thomas-Albright Co.

## FISH.

Dals, John.

## GAME.

Jamison, John.  
McMolkin & Co.  
Silz, A.

## GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

Otto Gas Engine Works.  
Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.

## GRAPHITE PAINT.

Dixon Crucible Company, The.

## HAM BRANDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Herrigle & Co.

## HAM CASINGS.

Ham Casing Co., The.

## HAM WRAPPERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
S. Oppenheimer & Co.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS.

American Blower Co.  
Sturtevant Co., B. F.  
Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.

## HIDES.

Brand, Herman.  
Page, C. S.  
Regal Mfg. Co.

## INSULATING MATERIALS.

F. W. Bird & Son.  
Elba, J. G.  
Standard Paint Co.

## INTERCOMMUNICATING TELEPHONE.

Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., The.

## LABORATORY.

The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory.

## LARD COOLERS, MILK AND DRYER.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Joslin, Schmidt & Co.  
John E. Smith's Sons Co.

## LARD FAULTS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Boomer & Boeschert Press Co.  
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

## LARD PRESSES.

Boomer & Boeschert Press Co.

## LARD PUMPS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

## LARD REFINERS.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)  
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Merritt & Co.

## MEAT CHOPPERS.

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## MEAT CUTTERS.

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John E. Smith's Sons Co.

## MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS.

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Sturtevant, B. F.

## MINERAL WOOL.

U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

## MOTORS.

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Sprague Electric Co.

## OIL FILTERS.

Bart Mfg. Co.

## OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, The.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.  
Van Winkle Gln & Machine Works.

## PACKING.

Robertson & Sons, J. L.  
Jenkins Bros.

## PAINT.

Acme Pneumatic Whitewash Co.  
Hook, F. E.  
National Paint & Varnish Co.  
Standard Paint Co.

## PAINTING MACHINES.

Acorn Brass Mfg. Co.  
Hook, F. E.

## PATENTS.

Wilson, H. B. & Co.

## PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.

## PIPE COVERINGS.

Kessley, Robert A.

## PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

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Anglo-American Provision Co.  
Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Bender Co., Wm.  
Doid Packing Co., Jacob.  
Eichel & Co.  
Fairbank, F. B.  
Fella Company, John J.  
German-American Provision Co.  
Halstead & Co.  
Hammond, G. H., Co.  
Kings & Co., Ltd.  
Libby, McNeill & Libby.  
Lipton, The T. J. Co.  
Morris Nelson & Co.  
North Packing & Provision Co.  
Perkins & Co., T. M.  
Roach & Sons.  
Robe & Brother.  
Ruddy Bros.  
Schlorer, Edw.  
Schwarzschild & Schulerberg Co.  
Stinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.  
Stern & Son, Joseph.  
Swift & Company.  
Trenton Abattoir Co.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Virginia Packing Co.

## POULTRY.

Silz, A.

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Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.  
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Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
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Thomas-Albright Co.  
Perrin, William R.  
Shriver, T., & Co.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

## PROVISIONS.

Adams Bros. Co.  
Bower, John & Co.  
Keane, T. T.  
Marguerum Prov. Co.  
Ottman & Co., Wm.  
People's Provision Co.  
Reed's Sons, C. H.  
Robinson, G. W.  
Roach & Sons.  
Shea, John.  
Simon, Chas.  
Snyder, W. A.  
Springfield Provision Co.  
Union Beef Co.  
Wheeler Co., T. H.  
Zimmerman, M.

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Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.  
Lobee Pump & M. Co.

## REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

American Linde Refrigeration Co.  
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Brunswick Ref. Co.  
Domestic Ice Machine Co.  
Frick Co., The.  
Imperial Ice Machine Co.  
Remington Machine Co.  
Singer Auto. Ice Machine Co.  
Triumph Ice Machine Co.  
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## SALT.

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Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.  
Langenhelm Co.

## STEAM TRAPS.

American Blower Co.

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Billingham, P., & Co.  
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
Higbie, F. K. Co.  
McLean, James.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Oppenheimer Bros.  
Plumb, F. B.  
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

## SUPPLIES FOR PACKINGHOUSE.

Adt, J. B.  
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Billingham, P., & Co.  
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Higbie, F. K. Co.  
Hurd, O. P.  
Moyer & Co., J. W.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Oppenheimer Bros.  
Perrin, William R., & Co.  
Plumb, F. B.  
Smith's, John E., Sons Co.  
Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.

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Jenkins Bros.  
Langenhelm Co.  
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Koenig & Lohr Wagon Co.  
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## WATCHMAN'S CLOCKS.

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## WIRE DRAWING MACHINES.

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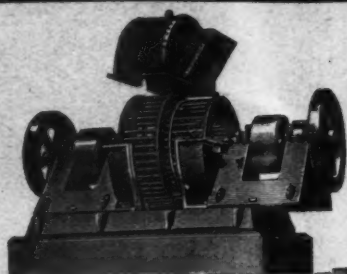
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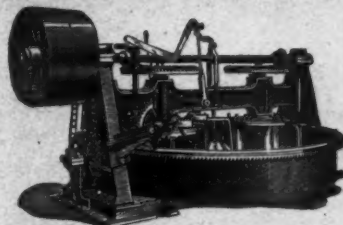
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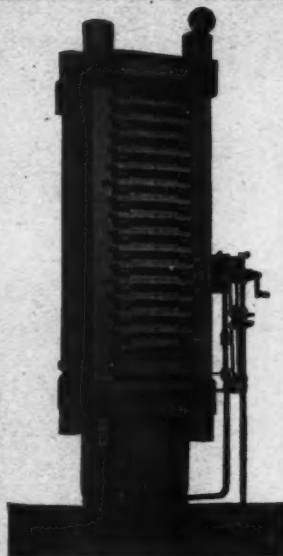
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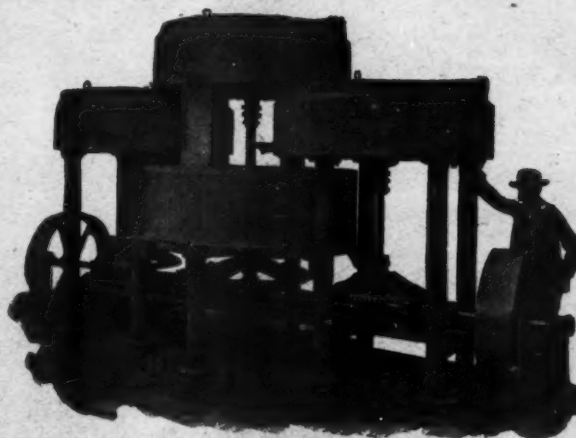
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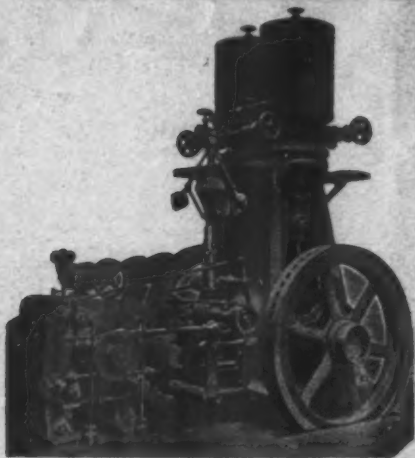


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